THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935 "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIE[TY]

• Editorials •

Abuses of Censorship

ONE might have supposed that the world had become sufficiently enlightened to put aside censorship for ulterior motives. But no. Hardly a week goes by without a new manifestation of this intolerant and camouflaged manipulation of public thinking. Several times a month "white" lists of books, plays and films are issued by this and that organized manipulator of behavior. The word thinking, indeed, is out of place. Persons under the domination of such censorship are asked merely to obey. Reason at no time enters into the process.

If the people ever do awaken to what is being done to them ostensibly "for their own good" but actually to serve special interests, they will suddenly end this intrusion upon the rights of the individual. Censorship for ulterior motives thrives on secrecy. New York State had an example of this in the procedure in recent years of its politically appointed board of film censors. No motion picture was approved that forcefully intimated that there could be such a thing as corruption in public office. Hollywood avoided the problem by keeping such stories out of production. When this was exposed the New York censor board ceased making public reports on its actions. But the prospective disapproval of any film that shall attempt to expose the political basis of graft still operates as an abuse of censorship.

Then we have the sort of censorship that is imposed by heads of newspaper chains. They use the force of their immense circulations to color public reactions to movements they wish to further. Now and then there comes a sharp reproof. At this very time there is in circulation a motion picture that this sort of censorship has been unable to suppress. However, its money-making chances have greatly dwindled now that the word has gone out that no mention of this picture shall appear in the news columns of a chain issuing millions of copies daily. The reason? One of the characters in the picture is represented as a public enemy because of his manipulation of public opinion for private reasons.

Recently, contrary to the procedure laid down by city ordinance, a much-debated play was barred from the theaters of a large American city without a hearing in the form of a first performance. There you have censorship by another special group, a church organization. Any person capable of putting two thoughts together and getting a result in the form of an opinion of his own would never call this play irreligious, however many other things in it he might question. This play is plainly not an attack upon religion, but an exposure of the hypocrisy of persons who mask selfish motives beneath the symbols of organized religion—any religion. And films are blacklisted in the same way, films that have no taint of indecency but happen to deal with social questions which certain censors prefer not to have raised.

There is, of course, a legitimate censorship with which the community seeks to protect itself from things which by common consent are recognized as obscene or indecent. And censorship by groups often masquerades as the guardian of morals; it attempts to hide its intolerance by claiming to act for the community. Sometimes it even uses government agencies. But its own ugly features are usually apparent under any cloak—for those with eyes to see.

The selfish and ulterior purposes of special-interest censorship expose themselves in secrecy and sophistry, in attempts to serve the partial or special interest of the groups behind them, and most of all in an assumption that it is dangerous to give the people an opportunity to think things out for themselves. Happily group efforts to keep man in subjection to ignorance, superstition and fear, and to censor, indeed to suppress, freedom of thought, run counter to the true nature of man as an intelligent being. But in this day it behooves every individual to prove his right to that classification.

Classics for Concertinas

OPERA in Covent Garden may languish and music on the air put impresarios of concerts "in the red," but Britain is not to be deprived of hearing classical music first hand nor a generation rise incapable of playing any instrument. Not if that doughty organization, the London Musical Club, can help it.

With an admirable enthusiasm born of some success in stimulating bagpipe playing, the club is now launching a campaign to put "a concertina in every home." The not inconsiderable opposition on the part of those who feel that one in every home is perhaps one too many only whets the club's determination to succeed.

To dispraising critics who contend that the concertina is second cousin to the mouth organ even if a few scales higher in musical evolution, the members of the club retort that concertos with orchestra, and at least one sonata with piano, have been written for concertinas.

Sentimentalists with memories going back to the blackface minstrels whose astounding effects produced with a banjo and a concertina delighted week-end trippers on the sands of Margate or Clacton-on-Sea several decades back, will recall pleasant associations. The concertina might be rather wheezy and the banjo a bit insistent, but when the high-hatted and striped-flannel-trousered performers played "Auld Lang Syne," the furtive tear would drop upon the cockney tripper's sandwich. It always brought the pennies into the collector's little tin cup.

Some will feel, perhaps, that there can be too much of a good thing, even of the high-toned modern concertina. The London Musical Club may find that some persons don't really hanker after it. They may prefer bagpipes.

Cabinet Seats in Congress

SHOULD members of the American Cabinet have seats in Congress? The innovation has been twice recommended by congressional committees, has been indorsed by at least three Presidents, two Chief Justices of the Supreme Court and by a great many of America's leading political economists, and it is now proposed anew in a bill by Byron B. Harlan, Representative from Ohio.

The proposal would not set up positions parallel to those of cabinet members in Great Britain and other parliamentary governments, since they are responsible to the assembly to the extent of losing their posts if their principal measures are defeated, whereas American cabinet members would still be responsible to the President. What some fear is that it would tend eventually in that direction and toward an unstable multiparty or bloc system. But it would afford a manner of laying the Administration's point of view directly before the legislative branch and the public. This would appeal to many as a method of co-ordinating the legislative and executive branches of the Government. And it need not become a "cabinet system" in the English sense.

Instead of finding out the attitude of the head of one of the big governmental departments by the time-consuming process of writing letters, or of constituting special committees of investigation, the Harlan proposal would bring the cabinet members right into either chamber. They would have authority to speak whenever their own departments were involved, and would be required to answer questions once a week regarding the affairs of their executive divisions. Then issues could be thrashed out in a satisfactory fashion between the executive and legislative branches of the Government.

Mr. Harlan brings out the interesting fact that the Constitution of the short-lived southern Confederacy provided seats in the legislature for the cabinet.

It is easy to imagine an Ogden Mills making full use of his "seat" in Congress as Secretary of the Treasury, and carrying the legislature with him. It is more difficult to fancy his predecessor, Andrew W. Mellon, exposed to the give-and-take of public debate. Undoubtedly the proposal would affect the type of men chosen for responsible cabinet posts, and the proposal deserves to be weighed carefully. The Judiciary Committee of the House proposes to hold hearings on the project. These should command much interest.

Sequel to the Saar

THE Saar's return to Germany ends a curious chapter in the territorial maladjustments of the Treaty of Versailles. Yet it writes a prelude rather than an epilogue to many grave problems still facing this rich industrial basin on the Franco-German border.

Swift agreements on the economic aspects of the transfer have been reached. Reorientation of the economy of this coal and steel district is being approached with a vigor commensurate with its complexity. If there is sufficient statesmanship on both sides of the Rhine, the solution of this "last outstanding territorial question between France and Germany" can have a salutary effect upon continental diplomacy. But a major difficulty remains in the minority problem reflected by the formal estimates that more than 2500 refugees have fled the prospects of National-Socialist rule.

The humanitarian aspect of the refugee situation, a problem cognate with that facing the territory's political minority, is proving a potent factor in Germany's relations with the rest of the world. Officially the nations recognize that the form of government any nation adopts is primarily a matter of domestic concern. On many issues Germany can rightfully contend that action within its own borders is not a subject for international concern. But the private actions of an individual often influence the public's opinion and treatment of him. And where confidence and trust are concerned nations are much like individuals.

There will be no recanting of Berlin's official pledge to protect equally all citizens of the Saar. But a nation which has so closely unified its government and ruling party must also accept the responsibility of controlling unofficial acts of party extremists. For a year the Supreme Plebiscite Tribunal will provide a court for hearing charges of political reprisals. And there are some unbiased observers who even urge the continuation of international responsibility. Such proposals emphasize not only the gravity of the situation but the opportunity before the Reich—an opportunity to cherish and develop the good will with which other nations regard the Saarland's return.

Suave and Nourishing

Book News of the Day

"NATURE, I believe, meant me to be a special reporter," writes Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, in the third volume (EXPERIENCE. London: Putnam: 7s. 6d.) of his collected essays, "but she forgot to endow me with the knack of being 'on the spot'"—and in writing, an inability to be "on the spot" is the reason for the existence of the essay.

When chance places Mr. MacCarthy "on the spot" and he writes on a prize fight, Roger Casement's trial or his experiences with the Red Cross in France, we see what a reporter we have lost to criticism and the discursive essay. Apart from these things, an essay on Montaigne and comments on George Moore, there is little in this book which can ensnare one into more than an hour's casual reading.

Mr. MacCarthy, however, is one of the very few contemporary critics who never write a page which has not some fresh, shrewd judgment, some calming exposition of distinction to which prejudice had been blind, some new glow of observation. He is not a continuously exciting writer, but he chooses his words like an epicurean and is both suave and nourishing. I have yet to read Mr. MacCarthy angry, even when he is picking Mr. Eliot to pieces on the charge of collecting literary bric-à-brac, or disapproving of mysticism, modern novelists and modern poets.

There is no one more infuriating than a reasonable man but, at its best, Mr. MacCarthy's reasonableness is alive and cunning. It produces unexpected arguments; that, for example, he would put a young writer to the study of the bad popular writers rather than to Turgenev, because the faults of good and careful writers are hard to see, whereas the excesses of the bad ones are obvious. Marie Corelli, Hall Caine, are the short cure for overwriting. And when writers hysterical about the war put the philosophical blame on Nietzsche, it is Mr. MacCarthy who soothingly goes to the rescue of a writer who must horrify one devoted at once to the skepticism of Montaigne and the common sense of Samuel Butler.

Style—the thought occurs somewhere in this book—is the thing which hands the writer down from generation to generation. "It wasn't what he said but the way he said it." One view cancels the next: it is the words which call us back.

The pleasure of skepticism and catholicity are the consolations of the writer who, before all else, is a man of letters. But is it not, after all, a fashion? Is it not the tail end of the movement, the revival, even, with its eye on Hazlitt, which Stevenson began, with which Max Beerbohm trifled? "Le mot juste." "Style is the man"—and all that. And now that mask and man have blended into indistinguishable urbanity, we begin to ask respectfully but restlessly, "Where is the man?" It seems that he has become the style.

V. S. P.

Woodsman, Can't You Spare That Tree?

The Future of Farming

THE lecture hall was filled. The suave and plausible lecturer declared, "What we need in America is a contented peasant class. Instead of thirty million living on the land we ought to have fifty million or more. Get all the poor out of cities. Eliminate the marginal class of the cities. Put them on the land. Stake them to a one-room cabin, and let them pioneer as did our ancestors. The trouble has been that the children of farmers have not stayed on the land. And that's where they belong!"

And the well-fed, well-clothed city audience applauded!

A contented peasant class! That thinking explains the abysmal gulf that has developed between urban and rural America. Two generations ago it would have been impossible to make such a statement. The city dweller was still in intimate touch with rural life. Many men had come from the farm; there were relatives on the farm.

Today we have a generation that does not know rural life, a generation to whom a farm too often does designate "peasantry." The unthinking attitude has been, "If a man has anything to him he'll leave the farm for the city."

Agriculture in the United States came to a crossroad a decade ago. It is still tentatively exploring the future trail. What is the future of farming as one of the major industries of the nation?

Some urban dwellers have smiled during the past two years as they have read in the press wild stories of hog raisers who made more money not raising hogs than they did in the business. Cotton control, corn control, wheat control and the slaughter of sows have offered targets to the columnist and sophisticated writer. To be sure, the thinking city dweller has said to himself or to his friends that it seems peculiar to reduce these necessities when millions of adults and children need more food and clothing. Or doesn't human welfare count in the scheme of economics?

There are certain indications of the future of farming in this country, and the future is by no means a cheerless one. From the large view and the Christian one, we know that no deserving person in our nation should go hungry or cold. If the Government finds curtailment necessary during the immediate future, it must not curtail food and clothing to the point of human suffering.

Agriculture is the most stable and at the same time, unwieldy, industry. In discussing the future of farming it is necessary to realize that the subject is divided naturally into regional consideration.

In the great grain producing areas, the future is already indicated. Areas of former grain lands are seeded to grass. This does two things. It reduces the grain crop and thus helps the surplus problem; it also means that livestock is taking a share in the farming operations of grain farmers. The Government is reducing the amount of public lands available for grazing, so it does not mean necessarily a surplus of meat products. Economically, through the South, Middle West, and Northwest, it seems certain there will be more diversification. The cotton farmer may not want to "mess" with a vegetable garden, but he will if it is the only way his family can have vegetables. The Aroostook potato grower will keep a cow if that is the only way he can have milk and cream and butter.

The economic aspects of agriculture will work out their own ways. If the Wisconsin dairyman can profitably ship milk a thousand miles he will do it. The Vermont dairyman, far from his grain supply, may turn to sheep, or fruits, or vegetables.

But what of the future of farming as a way of living?

The future is bright. The time is not far distant when electricity will reach to the great majority of farms. It will bring light and power to do many tasks. Economically, farmers throughout the nation will find what products to produce for cash. They will raise more of their own requirements.

But from the human viewpoint, farm life is growing increasingly attractive. There is more time to enjoy aspects of life hitherto impossible. Young men and women are responding to the call for leadership in rural communities. In the country there are developing musical organizations, drama clubs, literary groups, and arts and crafts organizations.

The future of farming may not offer such widespread opportunities for the get-rich-quick philosophy, but, far from developing a peasant class, the rural dweller will have increasing opportunity to find that precious "fuller life."

H. S. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Without Benefit of Agenda

By Frank L. Perrin

NOW, as always, the call is to youth to demand and make effective those reforms which recurrently seem to be needed to infuse into the body politic new energy and new enthusiasm. The quest is unceasing for what, after all, may be the much-heralded but evasive fountain of youth. Perhaps it is not a place or a locality, but some intangible thing which even those young in years regard as forever behind them, and which some no longer young in years seem never to lose or forget.

These days are days of reconstruction and readjustment. It may be that all the days and years of our human experiences are, similarly, days and years of readjustment. Nothing is static or fixed. In times of so-called prosperity we seek to adapt ourselves to the new and, perhaps, the novel and unfamiliar. We discover new wants which we regard as needs, new social heights which we hope or long to scale, new outposts along the way which invite and allure. In times of stress and discouragement we as seriously and as thoughtfully endeavor to make a virtue of adversity.

Perhaps those who have marched long and far in the ranks, under whatever banner and toward whatever changing objective, are prone to yield, at times, to a sense of weariness and a willingness to admit defeat. I get, somehow, the impression that among the veterans of many campaigns there is now, more markedly than in previous times, a willingness to delegate to the recruits the responsibility of bearing the burden and heat of impending political battles. Youth has been served; now youth itself must serve. This Macedonian cry is heard along the line of march, now more or less definitely halted, of the once victorious and defiant Grand Old Party of the days of McKinley, Harrison, the elder Roosevelt, Harding, Coolidge and Hoover.

This call, however, is not for help, merely. It is for leadership. The appeal and challenge come, it must be admitted, in a time of need. But it seems to have been forgotten, in this hour of desperation if not of virtual surrender, that the Old Guard leaders are at least morally bound to supply to the recruiting forces something definite in the form of agenda. Is it to be assumed that those who have halted along the line of march are convinced that their campaign tactics have become outmoded and their strategy proved futile? If this is the case, then youth has been poorly served. Is youth not to be admonished to point with pride to the record of past performances, or to view with alarm the heresies and traditional incapacities of their political foes?

If to youth is assigned the task of rehabilitating the Republican Party and reshaping and propounding new policies without the benefit of a constructive program at least superficially outlined by those who have become wise because of experience, the experiment will be watched with interest, if not with deep concern. Admonitory hands point hopefully and invitingly, some toward the left, others to the right, and but few straight ahead. Even greater, at the moment, than the desire for victory is the ambition for adventure. Can youth resist the temptation to pursue some untried and precipitous path?

And still the call is for volunteering youth! In attempting to reconstruct and reman the nation's dry army the hope is to impress and utilize the young men and young women whose zeal and courage have not been lessened by disappointment or defeat. But the veterans who have seen their careful strategy fail in the time of crucial trial, like the battle-scarred marchers in the ranks of the political army, seem to have found it difficult to provide for those newly called to arms a plan of campaign guaranteed to prove effective. Here there is no temptation to veer, either to right or left. The line of march lies straight ahead. There is no compromise proposed with radicalism, with champions of some deal, old or new.

While realizing this, however, the admitted need is for definite agenda and for inspiration rather than for dictatorial leadership. I believe it will be discovered that in this campaign, youth, having been served, will itself cheerfully and courageously serve. Youth has been served. Even through the experiences suffered in what is now referred to as the "lost cause," there was supplied to youth the visible and convincing proof that total abstinence, rather than indulgence, encourages and equips men and women who must undertake and carry on the world's work.

The youth of today stand as willing and truthful witnesses to this fact. Now comes their opportunity to impress and demonstrate the truth to which they can so convincingly testify. Realizing this, they need no prepared or chartered agenda. But the need is that they be inspired and moved by the zeal of crusaders. Nothing less will assure victory. A marching army thus equipped and manned would prove invincible, even against apparent odds.

The Wide Horizon

The Cuban Volcano Smokes

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

FROM time to time it has been s[...] that conditions in Cuba were co[...] ing to resemble those which exist[...] in the last days of Machado. Althou[...] the official version is that opposition [...] the Mendieta regime is confined to l[...] than 10 per cent of the population, ev[...] sources of information hitherto relia[...] report that what has been called t[...] "schoolboys' strike" is assuming propo[...] tions which threaten to oust Mendie[...] The latest development is in the conso[...] dation of three opposition groups whi[...] wish to supplant the Mendieta admin[...] tration with a "semiparliamentary go[...] ernment."

Students, 300,000 of them, from all ov[...] the island of Cuba, and 20,000 teachers, [...] it is said, have begun a thoroughgoi[...] and systematic strike, in which they a[...] receiving the sympathy and co-operati[...] of many of the labor organizations in t[...] island. The importance of this stude[...] strike is threefold. In the first place, b[...] cause it is comparable to similar strik[...] in the last days of Machado, it suggests [...] similarity between conditions today a[...] those which existed then. In the secon[...] place, the students have always been [...] Latin America a fairly accurate the[...] mometer of national temperatures, a[...] lastly, because in this instance the st[...] dents are nonpartisan observers of th[...] political, social and economic scene, the[...] bring to light conditions which partisa[...] opposition fails to picture.

They have put forth a number of spe[...] cific demands which suggest in part th[...] reasons for their uprising. They demand[...]

1. The abrogation of the military "fuero" (military privileges), and the[...] cessation of all military control, and the[...] demilitarization of the police.
2. The re-establishment of democratic principles, the security of the citizen, and the rights of man.
3. The liberation of the political prisoners.
4. The abolition of emergency tribunals.
5. Immediate attention to the needs of the primary schools and especially to those of the rural schools.
6. Recognition of the demands and needs of the faculties of the various teaching bodies in the island.
7. Regulations covering the professions of engineers, architects, public accountants, and the consular service.
8. The establishment in the School of Agriculture of an experimental station.

In other notices with regard to the ag[...] tation of the students of Cuba one fin[...] emphasized, first, a demand for a specifi[...] and constructive program on the part o[...] the Government; secondly, protest[...] against military rule, and thirdly, denun[...] ciations of North American interventio[...] in Cuban affairs.

This strike is all the more significant a[...] this point because, after the downfall o[...] Machado, many of the youth of Cuba[...] whose education had been interrupte[...] when Machado closed the schools, de[...] cided to participate, actively, in the po[...] litical life of their republic. They wer[...] eager to get back to their school benche[...] and to make up for time lost and to pre[...] pare themselves for future leadership i[...] the schools, rather than on revolutionar[...] battlefields. For them to rise simultane[...] ously in all parts of the island, to cour[...] imprisonment and reprisals at the hand[...] of the Cuban Army, and to interrup[...] their education is eloquent testimony o[...] the situation in the island.

One notes with satisfaction the ev[...] dences of mental growth and maturity i[...] the demands which have been outline[...] above. Apparently this student genera[...] tion is not satisfied with destructive ac[...] tivity alone. They have stated not merel[...] the things which they wish to see ende[...] but they have also added constructiv[...] suggestions about things which they hop[...] to see established. These eight demand[...] also reveal a less emotional and a mor[...] realistic attitude than has been cus[...] tomary in Cuban manifestos of this sor[...]

The outcome of the whole movemen[...] will depend on two main factors. One wi[...] be the degree of support which the stu[...] dents receive from the workers of Cuba[...] and the other will be the attitude of th[...] Cuban Army. The Cuban Army coul[...] easily suppress this whole movement if i[...] so pleased, that is, suppress it tempo[...] rarily, because the students of Cuba hol[...] a position in Cuban life which is rathe[...] unique and any wholesale attacks on th[...] students would bring about a general re[...] action. Only time will tell the whole story[...]

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Forgetting God?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The following United Press item appeare[...] in the Newark (N. J.) News. I believe it ex[...] presses the sentiments of thinking people i[...] this country:

> Zion's Herald, weekly organ of the Methodis[...] Church in New England, said in its lead editoria[...] today that President Roosevelt and his Admins-tration were practically forgetting God in thei[...] attempts to bring back prosperity.
>
> "Having no call to prayer from the pen of the present President of the United States, and impressed with the crying need of such a summon[...] at a time like this," the Herald supplemented it[...] editorial by printing on its cover page the fast-day proclamation of President Lincoln issued March 30, 1863, during a Civil War crisis.
>
> In the editorial entitled "A Glorious Example," it contrasted Lincoln with Mr. Roosevelt, pointing out that "not once but at least three time[...] in his Administration Abraham Lincoln issued vibrant calls to the American people to observe a day of prayer for the nation."

East Orange, N. J. F. P. HARRIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 81

ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON, FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

by Henry Edison Williams

President Starts Third Sprint

Greek Revolt Widens Eddies

Hungary's Confidence Cabinet

King Abdicates for Democracy

Insulation for Italy-Ethiopia

WASHINGTON . . . President Roosevelt steps out on the third spurt of his four-year Marathon. His chin juts out as he talks over his $4,880,000,000 work-relief measure now stranded in the Senate. He obviously intends to stick by the relief clause of the NRA, come what may. Then, too, he is encouraged by government officials who, calling in Liberty bonds, say federal credit is good; much money is looking for work. But he finds recovery coy, for private industry does not step around the corner offering investments. Besides that, mudslingers make the going hard. Today's examination of Chairman Fahey of Home Owners' Loan Corporation on graft and inefficiency charges is one of such mental hazards. Likewise, in the offing is the soldiers' bonus fight starting in the Ways and Means Committee. The prediction that two thirds of Congress would vote for bonus and override a veto adds ounces of lead to the President's running shoes.

Boston . . . NRA's Chief Executive Richberg, however, gives the President a strong forward shove by declaring that no Roosevelt Administration shall witness inflation and that the Government could borrow several billions more without impairing its credit. He recommends, too, that big business quit grousing and start grubbing. . . . Thus, handicapped, but with his second wind, the President pulls down the home stretch.

Athens . . . Up republican Venizelos! Down monarchistic Tsaldaris! Up Tsaldaris; down Venizelos! Thus the see-saw of revolt teeters on the sawhorse which is Greece. The uprising, starting with opera bouffe street rioting in Athens and a motion picturish sea chase, now develops into a headline revolt, with the Greek Government sending land, sea and air forces into Macedonia, Crete and the Aegean Sea to quell the rebel yells. Besides Eleutherios Venizelos, rumor points to Gen. Nicholas Plastiras (missing from Cannes, France) as an influential element behind the demonstration against Tsaldaris, whom red-hot republicans charge with endeavoring to set the stage for a return of exiled George to the Greek throne. . . . Europe watches uneasily. It hopes this powder trail may not lead to a keg.

Budapest . . . Premier Gömbös resigns, along with the rest of the Hungarian Government, only to succeed himself. Then newly appointed Premier Gömbös picks his own Cabinet. Admiral Horthy, Hungarian regent, looks on meanwhile with a "Bless you, my child" expression. He reveals thusly his confidence in the Prime Minister, and Hungary is expected to reflect this confidence. The move was thought necessary to bring peace to a political field torn by conflicting aims since the overthrow of Communism 15 years ago. The new Cabinet is expected to follow Gömbös' middle course and bring about moderate reforms through peaceful bargaining. Hungary is given an opportunity to test the smoothing qualities of confidence—a surprisingly efficacious lubricant.

Siam . . . "Well, it's all over now. He is no longer king!" Thus, in an English country home, a secretary in light pants and a pull-on sweater, announces the abdication of a king. King Prajadhipok of Siam now becomes Prince Sukhodaya. At Lausanne, Switzerland, 11-year-old Prince Ananda is offered a throne. In Bangkok there is uncertainty. Siamese Toms, Dicks and Harrys try to understand the situation. Strangely enough, a king demands more democracy; while subjects in the administrative high places insist on using methods described as "incompatible with personal liberty and the principles of equity." The naïve and friendly king wants the people to have a voice in government. He resigns to facilitate it. But democracy is an elusive thing. Sometimes it slips through vigilant fingers. The king is asking a lot of his people. He is asking them to do something for themselves.

Ethiopia . . . Promise of a peaceful settlement between Italy and Ethiopia is seen in a statement from London that an agreement on a neutral zone is in process. British authorities understand that Italian envoys to the Ethiopian capital are discussing details of a possible insulation between the African empire and the Italian colonies of Somaliland and Eritrea. While action thus far is merely a gesture, it is a gesture peaceward. Actual hostilities between Ethiopia and Italy would involve grave possibilities . . . the League of Nations . . . British and French neighbor colonies . . . mothers in Italy sobbing farewells to soldier sons, while Il Duce scolds them for not producing more cannon fodder.

Curley's Appointive Power Hit

Taxpayers Told Not to Overpay

Consuls Unite in a Little League

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Appointments by the Governor would be pushed out of the political frying pan into the political fire, if Senator Joseph A. Langone Jr. could have his way. This blustering petrol of the Legislature would have the power of confirming the Governor's appointments transferred from the Executive Council to the Senate.

His charge against the council was that of playing politics. But the Senator would be one of the first to admit that the Senate is not untarred with the asphalt of political maneuverings. In sum, therefore, he implied that the politics of the Senate were more suitable to him than those of the council.

Senator Langone is not thought to be in a position of strategic power; his gusty plans often blow over. But the principle of government involved here, brought forth immediate protest.

In Rhode Island, it was stated, in rebuttal, the Senate gained so tight a grasp of the political system that little short of a revolution was required to break it. The executive is more quickly responsive to the people, said the Senator's opponents. He should be compelled to stand on the value of his appointments.

"Taxpayers: don't overpay your federal income tax," quoth Revenue Collector Thomas B. Hassett this morning. Perhaps he was afraid that several hundred thousand John Doe's would write in:

"Dear government: I know you are having a rough time making both ends meet. So I am doubling my tax payment. With regards . . . ."

Or perhaps, with a former Secretary of the Treasury in court being sued for underpaying, Mr. Hassett thought the people on the street wouldn't take any chances. Perhaps he expected them to add a bit—for good measure.

But seriously, Mr. Hassett was concerned with a new provision in the laws, making its debut this year. If you are one of those persons who never read instructions, you might completely overlook it, Mr. Hassett is a cynic of long standing, when it comes to expecting people to read instructions, and follow them. So he calls attention to the provision:

"Each taxpayer is entitled to a credit amounting to 10 per cent of his earned net income not to exceed 10 per cent of the net income."

At this point, says Mr. Doe, the joke is on Mr. Hassett. How, please, does he expect the man on the street

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Uprising Against Dog Racing Grows In Several Cities

Clergy Appeal for Public Support—Civic Bodies Take Initiative

Banishment of legalized dog racing in Massachusetts is growing more possible daily as the clergy throughout the State and local officials in four communities where dog-racing licenses have been issued today gained thousands of citizen reinforcements to opposition ranks.

Fresh from sermons and statements yesterday against dog racing, nearly 100 ministers in eastern Massachusetts are today working to obtain active support from their congregations in their fight to wipe the dog-racing law from the statute books.

The clergy is co-operating with local officials to bar dog tracks from Methuen, Cambridge, South Boston and Dighton, for which the State Racing Commission has already issued licenses. In all four communities local officials are overturning every legal stone for laws with which to block the tracks despite the state licenses.

Clergy Aids Taxpayers

At Methuen, five members of the Methuen Taxpayers Association are circulating among voters at the election today a petition urging the board of selectmen to refuse a building permit for the track.

Fights in all four communities are directed toward the same goal—refusal of building permits for the tracks. If such action is legally possible, repeal of the dog racing legislation may be unnecessary.

The Boston City Council will act today on an order requesting that such a building permit be refused for the proposed South Boston track. Tonight the South Boston opposition will be mobilized at a meeting of the South Boston Women's Civic Club, where ministers, city officials and representatives of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will denounce dog racing as a moral and economic liability.

Cambridge Is Aroused

In Cambridge, the Acting Mayor, John W. Lyons, and Edmund L. Twomey, city solicitor, are considering court action to bar dog racing, although Cambridge did not oppose dog racing at the state election.

The Dighton battle against the "flying greyhounds" is being led by George B. Glidden, chairman of the board of selectmen, who today is outlining to the townspeople what his board is doing to bar a dog track from Dighton. He has the unanimous support of all the Dighton clergy.

The Rev. William M. MacNair of the Prospect Street Congregational Church, Cambridge, declared banks in cities which house racetracks suffer from heavy withdrawals during the racing season. Most of this money, he contended, is lost in betting at the tracks.

It is expected that the dog-racing hearing at the State House tomorrow will be jammed with oppositionists.

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Athens Holds Insurrection Is Hemmed In

Revolt Has Been Smoldering for Months With Wide Discontent

Report Crete Taken

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 4—With a strict censorship operating at Athens and some of the most important dramatis personae being outside of continental Greece, the true facts about the present revolutionary struggle are coming to light elsewhere.

They differ somewhat from the official version. They do not concern themselves with whether governmental aviators successfully bombed revolutionary warships or whether flame of revolt, quelled in Athens on Saturday, has now broken out at Saloniki and Canea, or whether the revolution is the work of "liberals and lunatics," as a Government proclamation declares.

Fires Grew Hotter

The truth is that private advices from Greece have shown the political situation has been growing gradually more inflamed for months. Symptomatic was the Government's failure to bring to book those who tried to murder former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos last June. The opposition feels not only is the administration of justice tainted but the lives of its leaders are in jeopardy. Moreover, there has been a growing conviction that officers with Republican sympathies were about to be dismissed from the army and navy. So tense had the situation become that a week before the outbreak there was a serious clash at Saloniki during a monarchist demonstration.

The wild men on both sides are thus held responsible. Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris has himself hitherto been for moderation. There was a time quite recently when it was still hoped to bring about a rapprochement between him and former Premier Venizelos.

Monarchists Revived

But under cover of the Tsaldaris moderation, uncompromising partisans of the monarchy have resumed open efforts to upset the republic. The result was inevitable.

That fiery republican Col. Nicholas Plastiras was at Cannes at the moment of the outbreak. He is believed to be still in France, though he has disappeared from the house, after telling newspapermen he "wasn't surprised" at the outbreak.

Meanwhile outside observers see Crete as the key to the situation. If Mr. Venizelos has actually joined the revolutionaries and if he has been joined by the warships which have fled from Piraeus, it is believed it will be difficult for the Government to subdue the island without serious fighting. In view of recent relations between Mr. Venizelos and Premier Tsaldaris, there is therefore still hope that calmer councils will soon prevail.

[A background article on Greece appears on Page 5.]

President Faces Hard Fight to Get Congress in Line

Middle Ground Course Is Blamed for Loss of Legislative Grip

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—Deep in the task of writing a shipping message to Congress, President Roosevelt paid little heed today to the mid-point of his term, the second anniversary of that bleak and windy March 4 when he took the oath of office on the Capitol steps.

Yesterday Mr. Roosevelt and his family went to evensong service in Washington Cathedral; tonight he will dine with his Cabinet and secretaries at a local hotel. That is the program of observance.

In major policy, the President is confronted by one of the severest tasks of his Administration. Deadlocked with Congress, with challenging lower court decisions coming in against many of his key projects, he faces a long uphill fight before this session of the Seventy-fourth Congress can be sent home.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

King of Siam Quitting Throne As Democratic Reforms Fail

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 4—Determination to stand by democratic ideals in opposition to one-party methods introduced by the revolution of 1932 is given as the reason for his decision to abdicate by the King of Siam in a historic statement to the Siamese National Assembly written in the English country mansion where the King has been residing since autumn.

King Prajadhipok declares, "The Government and its party have used methods of administration incompatible with the personal liberty of the subject and the principles of equity according to my conception and belief."

The King announces his willingness to surrender his power to the people generally but not to any individual or party.

Desire Thwarted

Since he considers his desire that the people should have a real voice in framing the country's policy has been thwarted, he has decided to abdicate, he continues.

The temporary constitution, the King declared, debarred anyone from sitting in the Peoples' Assembly unless he belonged to the existing ruling party and the permanent constitution, though an improvement, thanks to his representations, permits the ruling party to nominate half of the Assembly membership.

"I am unable to agree," the King said, "that any party should carry on the administration in this way under cover of my name."

Thus in a mansion in the heart of the Surrey countryside a little drama of real history seems to have played itself out.

Long in Balance

The possibility of a King's abdication from his throne has hung in the balance, cables have sped across the world, ambassadors have traveled from the East to be invited to tea in the mansion. Meanwhile, for several months, the King himself has quietly waited with his Queen for the final decision.

The ruler of Siam has been in England for some time. He was touring the land when the constitutional Assembly of his own country voted a bill which would take the prerogative of deciding in cases of death sentences and life imprisonment away from the King.

Without hesitation King Prajadhipok cabled his Government that unless the bill was withdrawn he would abdicate.

Counted On His People

The King felt that he was upholding the people's wishes. The Assembly, it is said, does not represent the whole people.

Only two years ago King Prajadhipok gave his people a form of constitutional government to which they were not used. He felt at this later crisis that the people of his land would still want him to retain some of his power.

So the King and Queen stayed on in Surrey. The King kept always to his original statement. And while his Government thought about it he continued his quiet life.

Then, at last, ambassadors from

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Moon Gives Old Earth a Stretching When It Makes Its Regular Rounds

The gravitational pull of the moon which attaches strings to the solid earth as well as the waves of the sea widens the 3000-mile gap between New York and Paris by as much as 63 feet, according to the calculations of Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, visiting professor at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, and Dr. A. L. Loomis, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

The first hint that such an elastic stretching of solid earth took place every time the moon made its rounds of the earth was found in the discrepancies in astronomically checked clocks in Europe and North America.

When the clock in the living room doesn't agree with the clock in the kitchen, the usual procedure is to correct either one or both, but there is no need to worry over one or two seconds. Astronomers, however, must have the time correct to the fraction of a second, and the "clocks" they use are called chronometers, indicating their greater accuracy.

Clocks are checked astronomically by comparison with the movement of stars across the meridian, an imaginary semicircle running north and south through a point directly overhead. The discrepancies found in two clocks, one in Europe and the other in America, were such as to indicate that the astronomical checking stations moved regularly either west or east of their normal positions.

United States time signals are checked at Washington and broadcast from Annapolis, Md.; English time signals, checked at Greenwich, are broadcast from Rugby; and French signals, checked at Paris, are broadcast from Bordeaux. Each station picks up the signals of the other two and the discrepancies hour by hour can be computed from figures published in the Time Signal Bulletin. At first they were ascribed to changes in the time necessary for trans-Atlantic radio transmission, but this was checked and found not to account for the size of the discrepancies.

The physicists point out that as far as the elasticity of rock is concerned, it is well within the realm of possibility for the continents to move apart as much as 63 feet. This would be the equal to stretching rock a yard long .0004 of an inch more than normal, an amount well within the elastic limit of even solid granite.

Opposing Forces in Greek Insurrection

Upper Right and Lower Left: Keystone. Lower Right: Underwood. Lower Center: By a Staff Artist

Leaders of Opposing Factions

Upper Left—Gen. George Condylis, Minister of War. Center—Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris, Whose Government Is Threatened. Right—Gen. John Metaxas, Fascist Leader, Who Is Reported to Have Come Back Into the Cabinet. Lower Left—Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, Whose Supporters Are Rallying Behind Him to Overthrow the Government. Center—Map of Greece. Right—Colonel Plastiras, Reputed Leader of the Revolutionaries.

All Freed in Mohawk Inquiry; Signals Were Misunderstood, Board Finds; Drops Action

Norwegian Freighter Which Collided With Ward Liner Not Under U. S. Jurisdiction—Libel Action Over Morro Castle Dismissed

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—The local steamboat inspectors today made public their finding in the Mohawk disaster of last Jan. 24, attributing the disaster to a misunderstanding in signals and concluding with this statement:

"After considering all the testimony taken, the board finds no cause for action against any of the surviving officers of the Mohawk."

The Ward liner Mohawk collided with the Norwegian freighter Talisman six and one-half miles south of Sea Girt, N. J., and went to the bottom of the Atlantic. Forty-five persons perished.

"The motorship Talisman, being of foreign registry, does not come under the jurisdiction of this service," the board reported. "The case is therefore dismissed without further action."

The inspectors found that the crash, which occurred when the Mohawk veered suddenly from her course and directly into the path of the freighter, was due to a misunderstanding in signals from the bridge of the Mohawk to her steering engineroom after the regular steering apparatus had broken and the "trick" wheel was resorted to.

The report was signed by Karl L. Nielsen, local U. S. inspector of hulls, and James Smith, inspector of boilers, and was submitted to Capt. George W. Fried, supervising inspector for the New York and Connecticut division of the U. S. Steamboat Inspection Service.

Coincidental with the Mohawk report, the New York Supreme Court awakened an echo of the Morro Castle, which was burned off the New Jersey coast last Sept. 8 with a loss of 124, according to Department of Commerce figures.

The court dismissed a libel action for $100,000 brought against the Cuban Mail Steamship Company by George I. Alagna and Morton Borow, radio operators of the Morro Castle.

The suit charged they were unjustly blacklisted because of a letter written by an executive of the company, which is the parent corporation of the Ward Line, owner of the Morro Castle.

Mr. Alagna, reinstated, played a prominent part in the Morro Castle inquiry.

Revision of Statutes Of New York State Urged by Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 4—Drastic revision of the laws of New York State is recommended by the commission named by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman six months ago in a report placed before the Legislature today. The commission, which is headed by Dean Charles K. Burdick, of Cornell University Law School, urges changes in the law against perjury, enactment of a uniform extradition law to facilitate the surrender of criminals by one state to another and the revamping of laws relating to damage actions.

Other changes favored have to do with amendments to the real property law and a strengthening of the criminal laws all along the line with a view to making possible the punishment of a gangster for a crime known to have been committed rather than to sentence him to six months' imprisonment for merely consorting with other known criminals.

The commission, officially known as the State Law Revision Commission, is at work on a complete revision of the state's penal code.

Besides Dean Burdick, its members are Dean Young B. Smith of Columbia Law School; Walter H. Pollock and Warnick J. Kernon, New York City lawyers; Bruce Smith of the Institute of Public Administration; Senator William T. Bryne (D) of Loudenville, and Assemblyman William C. McCreery (D) of Brooklyn, ex-officio. Prof. John W. MacDonald of Cornell Law School, is executive secretary and director of research.

Beautiful but Dumb? Never, Educators Say

PHILADELPHIA, March 4 (AP)—Girls simply cannot be beautiful and dumb, two university leaders agreed yesterday.

H. Jean Crawford, director of women at the University of Pennsylvania, said:

"The two things are incompatible. True beauty is born of intelligence and character. Only intelligent people can be truly beautiful."

Edna Clark, acting dean of women at Temple University, said:

"I don't know where the 'beautiful but dumb' theory originated, but an examination of scholastic records at almost any co-educational institution disproves it."

Sensational Drop In British Pound Creates No Alarm

London's Financial Circles Blame Foreign Capital for Decline

Sensational drop in the English pound—a decline of 20 cents since the first of the year—causes no alarm in London, where the change is largely linked to the recent crash in the pepper market.

American circles, however, are wondering why the British equalization fund, formerly used to bolster the pound, is not being brought into strong play. There is some deep concern over the resulting effect on the ratio between the pound and the dollar.

Meanwhile the United States credit position is indicated by the Treasury's $2,378,000,000 refunding issues which are offered at the lowest interest rate in 50 years. And in the background is the promise voiced by Donald Richberg, executive head of the NRA, that there will be no inflation while Roosevelt is in the White House.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 4—Overvaluation of the pound—not so much in terms of the dollar as in those of world commodity prices—is seen in the present sterling slump.

A permanent rather than a seasonal or speculative change is thus thought here to be progressing. This explains the comparative smallness of recent efforts of the British Exchange Equalization Fund to restrain the downward movement of sterling. The British Government, in fact, is only maintaining its policy of using this fund not to influence but only to smooth out exchange fluctuations.

Confidence that Britain is not contemplating any such deflationary measures as might counteract present trend is found alike in the 4,000,000 sterling rise in today's annual army estimates and in Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's week-end overtures to Mr. David Lloyd George, who stands for increased public spending. Even if the long-desired improvement in sterling and dollar co-operation materializes therefore this, it is thought, might only mean that these two currencies would for the future follow together rather than as is now the case intermittently, in the general movement toward higher commodity prices that has begun.

By H. B. Ellison

Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Whether Britain and the United States are on the verge of a currency war is an old question which is again setting all financial centers agog as the result of the downward plunge of the pound in international markets.

This morning the British currency opened at $4.74¾, or no less than 3⅝ cents down since Saturday's closing. All week the pressure against the pound had been unceasing. Passing the old parity of $4.86⅝ a week ago, it fell rapidly till Saturday, when the closing rate was $4.77⅜.

At today's opening nearly 20 cents has been clipped off the valuation of the pound since the year opened, when the pound equaled $4.94.

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

[The report of the U. S. Treasury offer of $2,250,000,000 in new bonds, as announced at Washington, appears on the Financial Page.]

Roosevelt Asks Direct Relief For Ship Lines

Would Give Subsidies in Place of Present Ocean Mail Aid

Defends Traditions

Says Merchant Marine Has Proved Strong Asset in National Economy

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Maintenance of an "adequate merchant marine" under a direct government subsidy was proposed to Congress today by President Roosevelt.

In a special message, he recommended termination of present ocean mail contracts in favor of the subsidy system.

Transfer of the quasi-judicial and quasi-legislative duties of the Shipping Board to the Interstate Commerce Commission also was proposed.

An Established Tradition

"An American merchant marine," said the President, "is one of our most firmly established traditions. It was, during the first half of our national existence, a great and growing asset.

"Since then it has declined in value and importance. The time has come to square this traditional ideal with effective performance.

"Free competition among the nations in the building of modern shipping facilities is a manifestation of wholly desirable and wholesome national ambition. In such free competition the American people want us to be properly represented. The American people want to use American ships. Their Government owes it to them to make certain that such ships are in keeping with our national pride and national need."

Text of Message

The full text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress proposing direct government subsidies to the American Merchant marine follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I present to the Congress the question of whether or not the United States should have an adequate merchant marine.

To me there are three reasons for answering this question in the affirmative. The first is that in time of peace subsidies granted by other nations, shipping combines, and other restrictive or rebating methods may well be used to the detriment of American shippers. The maintenance of fair competition alone calls for American flagships of sufficient tonnage to carry a reasonable portion of our foreign commerce.

Bulwark for Defense

Second, in the event of a major war in which the United States is not involved, our commerce, in the absence of an adequate American merchant marine, might find itself seriously crippled because of its inability to secure bottoms for neutral, peaceful foreign trade.

Third, in the event of a war in which the United States itself might be engaged, American flagships are obviously needed not only for naval auxiliaries, but also for the maintenance of reasonable and necessary commercial intercourse with other nations. We should remember lessons learned in the last war.

In many instances in our history the Congress has provided for various kinds of disguised subsidies to American shipping. In recent years the Congress has provided this aid in the form of lending money at low rates of interest to American shipping companies for the purpose of building new ships for foreign trade. It has, in addition, appropriated large annual sums under the guise of payments for ocean mail contracts.

Lending Has Failed

This lending of money for shipbuilding has in practice been a failure. Few ships have been built and many difficulties have arisen over the repayment of the loans. Similar difficulties have attended the granting of ocean mail contracts. The Government today is paying annually about $30,000,000 for the carrying of mails which would cost, under normal ocean rates, only $3,000,000. The difference, $27,000,000 is a subsidy, and nothing but a subsidy. But given under this disguised form it is an unsatisfactory and not an honest way of providing the aid that Government ought to give to shipping.

I propose that we end this subterfuge. If the Congress decides that it will maintain a reasonably adequate American merchant marine I believe that it can well afford honestly to call a subsidy by its right name.

Make Up Differential

Approached in this way a subsidy amounts to a comparatively simple thing. It must be based upon providing for American shipping government aid to make up the differential between American and foreign shipping costs. It should cover first the difference in the cost of building ships; second, the difference in the cost of operating ships; and finally, it should take into consideration the liberal subsidies that many foreign governments provide for their shipping. Only by meeting this threefold differential can we expect to

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Curley's Appointive Power Hit

Taxpayers Told Not to Overpay

Consuls Unite in a Little League

(Continued from Page 1)

to understand that statement? Well, it is this way.

If you actually earn money with your two hands and your thinking, the Government now presumes that you should pay less than the man who merely clips coupons, etc. So 10 per cent can be deducted from that part of income that is actually earned. The unearned part, if any, has to be reported in full. Better take a day off, and read the instructions.

Geneva saw its spirit of internationalism descend over Boston today. Consular agents of no less than 30 nations formed the Consular Association of Boston.

The association's duties may not include staving off war between nations, but they will bring peace to many a citizen in distress. When passports bring up difficult questions of citizenship, when individuals become embroiled in the red tape of military service in various nations, this new miniature League of Nations will swing into action.

Virtually all of the governments represented in Boston are expected to join, through their officials here. Senior career man, the Baron von Tippelskirch, who is German consul general, will be president.

Any New Englander who has become involved in trouble abroad, and has greeted the American consul as no less welcome a sight than the President of the United States himself, knows what services the association will perform. It will make Boston's hospitality to the traveler something that will be remembered in many and strange parts of the earth.

Propaganda is the word to characterize the age of today. So said Dr. L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, to the Young People's Forum of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last night.

"The powerful thing called public opinion is being prostituted to sinister ends."

Immediate object of Dr. Hartman's disapproval was the bill before the Legislature requiring every Massachusetts teacher to subscribe to an oath, designed to suppress all seditious teaching.

"Why should this high-minded, well-trained, thoroughly self-sacrificing group of patriotic citizens be singled out as objects of suspicion?" he asked. "It is an insult to them. Why should not every last mother's son and daughter among us be required to sign on the dotted line?"

Such a spirit of hysteria, Dr. Hartman declared, is a symptom of the part that pressure interest and propaganda groups are endeavoring to play in modern life. In the case of the teachers' oath, it may be sincere, he said. But it is highly dangerous to our civilization.

Curley, basking on Florida sands, relegated the spat between his subordinates at the State House to the rank of "trivia," today.

Secretary Richard D. Grant might be called Massachusetts's Hitler, he indicated, and Assistant Secretary William A. Bodfish might sough in the winds of Grant's disapproval, but that would not interfere with his swim in the least.

When he returned, the Governor made it plain, he would read the riot act. Until then, the sun will continue to cook tan on an untroubled and unwrinkled Curley visage.

Utilities in Massachusetts witnessed a new organization try to rush shock troops to their political aid. Called the Security League of Massachusetts, it claimed to represent "employees, consumers and investors." Known facts were these:

Its president is George Crompton of Worcester. He was said to be one of the big investors in the State, by the head of a civic league this morning. He is a director of the large Crompton & Knowles loom works in Worcester.

"One of the prominent consumers interested in the formation of the league," said a circular, is George F. Wright, also a large industrialist, president of the Wright Wire Company of the same city.

Direct appeal was made by the league this morning, through President Crompton, to 40,000 employees of the private utilities in Massachusetts. The security of their jobs, Mr. Crompton said, was at stake.

Financial support, according to Mr. Crompton, comes from "voluntary contributions only."

The league declared itself as against "unfair, unreasonable and unintelligent attacks on the utilities of Massachusetts." It is to be a league of action, the president said, to protect the right to earn and preserve property.

Adventure was the schooner's name. Out of Gloucester, and off the Banks with 125,000 pounds of cod and haddock aboard, what amounted almost to a tidal wave struck her amidships. Four dories were swept away without a trace, the seams yawned below the waterline. Water poured in.

For those who remember the ancient yarn of the mariners who took soap and washed themselves ashore, here was the fisherman's equivalent. All hands of the Adventure manned the pumps, and literally pumped their way to port, through a stiff gale and heavy running seas.

This morning they made the Boston fish pier and safety, their cargo intact. Adventure.

Unions in Uncle Sam's own business organization today reported the largest membership increase in history.

Boston's local of the National Federation of Federal Employees announced that 520 locals have been formed, and a total of 60,000 members signed up on the dotted line.

This is no ordinary labor group. Bargaining collectively with a private employer is one thing; with the United States Government it becomes a bird of quite another color. Instead of fighting the Government, therefore, the federation fights the political patronage system. It thus works in the interests of the entire public, it said today through the Boston local. For where defeat of the patronage system makes for more stable and better government, the entire citizenry benefits.

The federation hopes for 100,000 members and 1000 locals.

War significantly appeared remote, today, from minds of the wives of Massachusetts American Legionnaires.

It was a question in conference of serious, war-like parading, or fancy drills with all the frippery and intricate steps that they could devise. The drillmasters sternly demanded that the Legion Auxiliary hold to serious military business.

The 200 women in conference promptly shouted the bandmasters down.

There was no fun in it, they said, without the fancy footwork. They didn't go so far as to imply that they really wanted directors of the chorus rather than drillmasters. They made no direct statement that they found more glory in the dance, than the grim business of war. But their cheers implied just that.

In future, the president announced, the Auxiliary drills will continue to be fancy. Miniature warfare will be left alone.

Accident totals on the New York highways were confronted with Massachusetts's formula today. Lloyd A. Blanchard, secretary of the Governor's committee on street and highway safety, addressed the New York Safety Conference in that city. His recommendations included:

1. Locate the most dangerous areas.
2. Study and assemble all possible facts as to the reasons for accidents there.
3. Devise laws, regulations and police protection to meet every cause. Improve or alter the physical layout.
4. Enforce the regulations.
5. Carry on educational campaigns.

Briefs

A poet laureate for Massachusetts was yesterday petitioned for by Robert E. Anderson, president of a Springfield College literary society, in a letter to Governor Curley, according to the Associated Press.

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Former Governor Joseph B. Ely will speak on the subject of "The Office of the Governor as a Sociological 'Force,'" at a sociological seminar, March 26, at Clark University, Worcester, the Associated Press says.

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Tentative plans for the establishment of a Springfield speed foundation for the purpose of constructing combination military pursuit and speed planes were outlined in Springfield, Mass., yesterday by new organizers with the local aircraft company, according to the Associated Press.

✈ ✈ ✈

Two postmasters, Patrick F. Shea, Fitchburg, and Carroll E. Jenkins, Orleans, Vt., were appointed today, the Postoffice Department announced, according to the Associated Press.

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Fire interrupted the makeup of the Portland Sunday Telegram yesterday as water seeped down into the composing room equipment, forcing a temporary halt, the Associated Press states.

✈ ✈ ✈

Reports of a meteor over Maine which lighted several towns near Methuen and Oxford, Saturday night, were received by Harvard University this morning. Apparently the missile split into four sections, according to the accounts received, each part flying in a different direction. The flare of light was followed by a heavy rumbling like that of thunder.

✈ ✈ ✈

Dr. Gottfried Haberler, of the University of Vienna, one of the foremost economic theorists in Europe and director of the business cycle study now being conducted by the League of Nations, will join the faculty of Harvard University next September for a period of five years as associate professor of economics and tutor in the Division of History, Government and Economics.

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Running on more than one party ticket, as Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles did last year, would be prohibited by a bill brought to the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative J. Francis Southgate of Worcester. This bill would forbid any person to be eligible on more than one party ticket and would make regular party nominees ineligible on an independent ticket.

Submarginal Farmers Demur at Land Price

STILLWATER, Okla., March 4 (AP)—Uncle Sam's scheme to reclaim and make livable 50,000 barren, reluctant acres near here has run into difficulty at the outset.

The plan is to buy up the block, move the farmers to richer land, and build up the submarginal land by diversification of crops and fertilization, meanwhile using it for planting and breeding experimentation.

In the first organized overture, at a meeting in the Payne County Courthouse March 1, the owners were cool. They were not enthusiastic over the price in prospect, for they bought in wartime.

Romance and Joy

Romance and joy are neighboring towns in Arkansas and near by is the village of Rosebud.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Studio soloists	Baseball School	Adventure sketch
5:15	Agricultural reports	Tom Mix sketch	Yankee Singers	"Skippy," sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Studio playlet	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	News, interviews	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Ray Jones, songs	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Air Adventures"	sketches; music	Soloist; quartet	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Features; news	"Lum and Abner"	"The Shadow"
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	Melody Limited	dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	"Black Chamber"	"Just Plain Bill"	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	"Red Davis," sketch	After Dinner Revue	Romance Caravan	Financial talk
7:45	"Paradise," sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch
8:00	Jan Garber's Orch	Richard Himber's	sketch; orchestra	Mixed quartet
8:15	soloist; comedy	Orchestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Talk, Joseph Egan
8:30	Carefree Carnival;	Gladys Swarthout;	Kate Smith's Re-	Discovery Night;
8:45	popular variety	chorus; orchestra	vue; soloists	amateur show by
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Lily Pons; mixed	talent from New
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orchestra	England
9:30	"Other Men's Wives"	"Music at the Hay-	Block and Sully;	Le Paradis Orch
9:45	network sketch	dyn"; drama; music	soloist; orchestra	News Service
10:00	Jackie Heller's Orch	Gene Arnold; solo-	Talk, P. A. Dever	Wayne King and
10:15	Dinner to Gen Hugh	ist; quartet; orch	Renard Orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	S. Johnson; Prof.	Musical program	"Prof's Notebook"	Frank Dailey and
10:45	Moley; B. Barton	Hawaiian music	Musical Rhymester	his orchestra
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; events	News Service	Speakers; Gray's
11:15	Joe Rines's Orch	NBC organist	Le Paradis Orch	Casa Loma Orch
11:30	"Ink Spots"	Jolly Stan Myers and	Imperial Varieties	Arnheim Orchestra
11:45	Coburn's Orchestra	his orchestra	Kaye Orchestra	Ferdinando Orch

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WEEI, NBC Music Guild; Gordon String Quartet recital.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air; "King of the Golden River."
3:00 WNAC, Columbia Variety Hour; soloists and popular orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 WEEI, "Congress Speakers"; discussion of current problems; Marine Band.
6:15 WBZ, Official message from the Governor to the people of Massachusetts.
6:45 WAAB, "Understanding Music"; CBS music lecture; concert orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; vocal trio; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Crime Clues; "The Whispering Skull," network mystery dramatic sketch.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, "Dramatics—What It Is and What It Does," Matthew R. Copithorne.
8:30 WBZ, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; John B. Kennedy; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "Melodiana"; vocal soloists; popular orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, "What Labor Really Wants," Whiting Williams.
9:00 WBZ, Grace Moore, soprano; Harry Jackson and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Walter Winchell, guest speaker.
9:00 WNAC, Bing Crosby; Mills Brothers; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Eddy Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, Artur Rodzinski, conductor.
9:30 WNAC, Isham Jones and his orchestra; guest soloist.
9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Rangers hockey game, Frank Ryan, reporter.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Casa Loma Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Ted Husing; soloist.
10:00 WEEI, "The Rogue Song," Part I, with Gladys Swarthout, John Barclay and other soloists; players and Al Goodman and his orchestra.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial), Walter Huston in dramatization of Sinclair Lewis book by Sidney Howard. 8:15.

Movies

STATE—Edward G. Robinson in "The Whole Town's Talking," 12:35, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Society Doctor."

EXETER—"Helldorado." 2:10, 5, 7:50. Also "The County Chairman."

FINE ARTS—Conrad Veidt in "The Wandering Jew," Educational shorts. Silly Symphony, "Peculiar Penguins." 1:10, 3:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:30.

KEITH'S—"The Little Colonel," with Shirley Temple, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

ORPHEUM—"The Biography of a Bachelor Girl," screen version of "Biography," with Ann Harding, 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC—"Chapayev," Soviet film with English titles. 11:30 a. m., 1:33, 3:36, 5:39, 7:38, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—Kay Francis in "Living on Velvet," 11:30 a. m., 3:03, 4:46, 7:30, 10:33. Kitty Carlisle and Phil Cook on stage. Bestiary's orchestra. Popeye cartoon.

MODERN—Zane Grey's "Rocky Mountain Mystery," 10:40 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:10, 8:40. Also "Rumba."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "One More Spring," with Janet Gaynor, Fenway, 1, 4:03, 7:04, 10:06. Paramount, 10:31 a. m., 1:10, 3:50, 6:45, 9:31. Also "Lottery Lover."

BOSTON — "Mystery Woman," with Gilbert Roland, 10:18 a. m., 1:18, 4:30, 7:31, 10:13. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—George Arliss in "The Iron Duke," 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "The Gilded Lily," with Claudette Colbert.

TREMONT—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest," and Claudette Colbert in "Imitation of Life," 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—Marion Davies in "Operator 13," 3:38, 6:34, 9:40. Also "By Your Leave."

UNIVERSITY—Myrna Loy in "Broadway Bill," 3, 6:02, 9:10. Also "Maybe It's Love."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Thelma Todd in "Done in Oil"; "The Fighting Priest," with Father Coughlin; "Goofy Movies," other shorts and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Other Events

CHINESE EVENING—Arranged by the Hub Chum Jing Bu Club, for the benefit of the Emergency Campaign of 1935. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh and Joel W. Eastman speak. "Romance of the Willow Pattern," presented by Chinese Girls' Club. Chinese music and dancing. Peabody Playhouse, 357 Charles St. 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Bertram Sidney Thomas lectures on "My Pioneering Discoveries in South Arabia." 8.

DR. PAYSON S. WILD—Of Harvard University, addresses the Cambridge League of Women Voters at 64 Brattle Street, Cambridge, on "The New Deal, and What Will Come Out of It." 8.

HISTORY OF STYLES—First of Monday evening series of lectures by Carolyn L. Dewing, tracing the development of styles from Egyptian days up to the present, with emphasis on Colonial and Early American styles. Under the auspices of the Boston Public Schools, Room 18, Fenway School Center. 7:30.

CURRENT EVENTS LECTURE—First of new series of eight lectures on International Relations and Current Events, by Lewis Rex Miller, editor of the Weekly Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor. Green Room, Hotel Somerset. 7:30.

SQUASH RACQUETS—Exhibition matches celebrating opening of new courts at the Huntington Avenue Y. M. C. A. 7:30 to 9:30. Open to the public.

Tomorrow

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM — Cyrus Ullian, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

BOOK TALK—By Ruth Wolfe Fuller. Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills. 10 a. m.

MISSION LECTURE—First of Hyde Lectureship on Foreign Missions series. Given by Dr. Hugh Vernon White of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at the Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Center. 9:50 a. m.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"The Wonders of the Alps," lecture by Mrs. Twining Lynes. 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Greek Art. 11 a. m.

CANADIAN CLUB AUXILIARY — Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney-General of Massachusetts, speaks on "General Legislative Matters." Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 2.

Chelsea Line Ferryboat Palumbo Sought for Service in Old Virginia

Need of an additional ferryboat to augment the service between Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., brought a "scouting expedition" of members of the Portsmouth City Council and the county ferry board to Boston today.

Hearing that Boston had a surfeit of ferryboats since the new vehicle tunnel was opened between Boston and East Boston, officials of the southern city came here to look over the ferryboat Ralph J. Palumbo, which is tied up at the abandoned North Ferry Slip in East Boston. If it is now suitable, an offer is expected to be made for it.

William Storey, travelling inspector for the Washington headquarters of the Federal Steamboat Inspection Service, came to Boston today and inspected the Palumbo. Officials from Portsmouth arrived on the Merchants and Miners liner Howard. The Palumbo was built at Chelsea in 1921, and named for a World War veteran. The boat has a rating of 700 horsepower, registers 756 gross tons, and is 162.3 feet long.

Women Predict 'Chaos' Unless G. O. P. Is Revived

NEW YORK, March 2 (AP)—One hundred members—mostly women—of the Republican Builders, an organization pledged to revitalization of the party, met recently and denounced the present administration, foresaw "chaos" unless the Republicans are returned to power, and predicted their movement would sweep the country.

Exports Drop at Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, March 4 (AP)—Statistics compiled by the Port of Portland Commission revealed today that foreign exports from this port dropped from a peak of 1,183,988 short tons in 1919 to 21,079 short tons in 1934. Combined imports and exports in the same period fell from 1,350,299 tons to 362,904 tons.

Rapid Transit Plans Criticized by Allen

The proposed annual assessment of $1,000,000 to finance rapid transit projects in the Metropolitan District was sharply opposed today by Claude L. Allen, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The program includes rapid transit extension to Somerville, Cambridge and other points, as well as several subway extensions. The $1,000,000 annual assessment would be saddled upon the cities and towns served by the Boston Elevated Railway.

Mr. Allen declared the eight cities and towns which would have to pay this special tax are already overburdened by increased property taxes. He added that "the annual assessment of $1,000,000 will be insufficient to pay for this program for a long period of time in the future."

Race Board Says Lynn Man Favored Track in Methuen

Answering a charge made by William Hennessey, Lynn City Councilor, that the State Racing Commission had told him no dog track license had been issued for Methuen when the license had already been granted, the commission declared:

"Between 3 and 3:35 p. m. on Feb. 12, 1935, Councilor Hennessey, by his own request, appeared before the commission not protesting, but favoring the granting of a license for a dog racing meeting track in Methuen. The State Racing Commission had held off granting any license in order to hear Councilor Hennessey. They told him at the time he appeared before them that no license had been granted for dog racing anywhere in the State. This was the truth."

Mr. Hennessey, in making his charge, demanded that Governor Curley make a thorough investigation into the circumstances surrounding the granting of the Methuen license.

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New England Finds New Deal Has Done Little to Promote Real Recovery in Its Area

What Advance Has Been Made Is in Spite of It, Say Speakers—Has Done Good by Abolishing Sweatshop—Has Seen Crime Grow

New England today faces the first day of the third year of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

"Slow-recovery 'in spite of'—rather than 'because of'—the New Deal" is the stamp placed on the New Deal today by varied New England labor, industrial and legislative spokesmen.

Crime has flourished, labor has gained but little, industry has profited slightly and legislation has made the average citizen a bit more cynical as to just how much good can come through political spending, according to these spokesmen.

"The whole country and New England as well has become 'something for nothing conscious'" declared Frank Payne of the National Economy League. The New Deal, he said, has made it possible for "the Four Horsemen of Wonderland" Messers. Long, Sinclair, Coughlin, and Townsend, to gain the support of the people who want something for nothing.

Time for Dreams is Past

"The New Deal, to be successful, will have to really offer the people something more than the vision of a $10,000,000,000 debt next year to be reindorsed," he declared.

Representative Christian A. Herter of the Massachusetts State Legislature, declared that the average citizen has lost his perspective in the great orgy of federal spending.

"The New Deal has made mere billions look like 30 cents to the average citizen," he said.

Its best feature, he said, has been the relationship built up between the Government and the average citizen. While the citizen may be more cynical about politics he at least is trying to understand what is going on about him.

Crime Has Increased

Former Senator Lewis Parkhurst, leader in crime prevention methods in the State and who recently sent a report to Governor Curley on the subject said: "Crime has definitely increased in New England during the past two years. I would not say the New Deal was to blame, but many things resulting from the New Deal as well as the general condition of New England has brought the conditions about."

He said the "gunman and shooter" type of criminal had increased more than any other in the last two years. The crime conference idea as recommended from Washington is one of the best for combating this, he declared.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, insists that "the New Deal lacks the real essentials for a balance of power to increase the purchasing power. It may aid the employer but there is no governmental agency or rule to give the employee equal opportunity to organize and bargain." Mr. Watt said he was glad the NRA was to be investigated. "I believe many interesting things will come out of the investigation," he declared.

Sweatshop Is Abolished

Margaret Wiseman of the Consumers League spoke a good word for the NRA when she insisted that because of the NRA, "and for no other reason, Massachusetts has abolished sweatshop work. I no longer find girls working 70 hours a week or, as I found in certain instances, girls receiving a salary of $2.37 for nine weeks' work."

While the shoe and textile codes have kept the minimum wage lower than she would like to see it and the regional differentials have not been settled satisfactorily according to labor's proposals, nevertheless Miss Wiseman declared the "NRA is the foundation upon which we can really build a firm and stable employee-employer relationship. I'm pleased with it!"

Frank Bistrup, official of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts and representing some 1200 manufacturers in the State, declared the slow change for the better in New England began in 1932, and that while the NRA and New Deal had helped some, most of the recovery had come along in spite of the Administration's plans.

"The New Deal and NRA in striving to work a social as well as an economic readjustment has had a gigantic job," he declared, "and it is only natural that it should have failed in some respects. It has helped other sections of the country more than New England."

Money Spent on Arms Deplored by Thomas

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 4 (AP)—The inactivity of the Government in view of the revelations at the munitions inquiry, and the congressional military appropriation, were assailed here last night by Norman Thomas, Socialist.

"Chaos is not too strong a word," said Mr. Thomas, "to describe our fate in the case of a world war. The munitions investigation showed the most monstrous traffic in mankind since the slave trade, and yet without doing a thing to curb the trade, Congress proceeds to vote the largest military appropriation in history."

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Romance of Sailing Craft Kept Alive By New England Windjammer Society

In 20 or 30 years the sailing vessel or "windjammer" may be extinct but its history over this period of years will be more completely recorded than at any other time during its days on the sea.

At least this is the objective of the New England Windjammer Society, organized last year by a group of sailing vessel enthusiasts. To become eligible for membership in the club, one must have served aboard a windjammer, or have been closely associated with sailing ships.

There are 14 active members of the society at present. Many of them are retired captains. The newly elected "skipper" or president of the club, J. F. Rutledge of Medford, would have rounded out 50 years on windjammers if the sailing vessel days had been prolonged a few more years. Captain Rutledge shipped on a windjammer first as a cabin boy. He has sailed around the world several times. At present he is connected with the Boston Pilot Association.

The Windjammer Society is to gather all the data possible on existing sailing vessels and keep a chronological record of their activities, such as routes followed, cargoes carried, crews, interesting experiences, type of ships, etc.

Up to now, members of the club say, no official record of the windjammer's history has been kept. Data on old sailing vessels is difficult to obtain and oftentimes it is found to be inaccurate.

The work of the society will be world-wide in that it intends to keep records of sailing ship activity in all countries. This task will be in charge of the "super-cargo" which is the nautical term for club secretary. At all meetings of the club, language of the sea is used, such as "all hands on deck" for calling the meetings to order; "end of the voyage," for adjournment, and "mess" for the banquets.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain, or possibly snow changing to rain, and warmer tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; moderate variable winds, shifting to easterly and increasing.

All New England States: Cloudy, with rising temperature tonight and Tuesday, probably light snow changing to rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds, probably becoming strong Tuesday; overcast weather, with light rain beginning tonight or Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	46	Minneapolis	38	38
Bermuda	64	68	New Orleans	64	74
Chicago	42	42	New York	32	48
Denver	44	48	Norfolk, Va.	42	72
Helena, Mont.	18	46	Philadelphia	34	56
Jacksonville	60	76	St. Louis	58	60
Kansas City	56	68	San Francisco	50	54
Los Angeles	48	60	Washington	36	60
Miami, Fla.	72	74			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, March 4.
B—Maximum March 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:45 p. m.; height 10.7 feet
Tuesday, 11:09 a. m.; height 11.3 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:06 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light rainfall; maximum temperature 46 degrees above zero; minimum 38 above.

Radio Libel Bill Considered

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 4 (AP)—A bill placing radio broadcasts under the same libel laws as those pertaining to newspapers and periodicals was placed before the State Senate March 2. The House passed the measure the day before.

Money Experts Differ on Value Of Gold Dollar

Although the gold dollar has been devaluated to 59 cents, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, leader of the Senate silver bloc, told the Foreign Policy Association luncheon forum on Saturday that it should be devaluated 26 cents further.

Senator Thomas and Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, one-time adviser to Bank of England and to the Roosevelt Administration, each offered their financial philosophies to Foreign Policy members. Dr. Sprague, a "sound money" advocate, believes the dollar has been devaluated enough. Only by reduction of the cost of production, especially in the construction business, can stability be reached, according to him.

Senator Thomas charged the great rise in the value of gold was causing the world drop in commodity prices. And he minimized the part overproduction was playing in the depression.

It was the belief of both speakers that international monetary stabilization would not be secured in the near future although they did agree that such a step probably would be the solution to the international financial set-up.

Dr. Sprague swung to the side of the Administration from which he had pulled away only a few months previously.

"The only way to bring economic stability to the country" he said, "is to concentrate on what will induce a greater demand for credit and capital. If there should be a reduction of 20-25 per cent in construction costs and in the cost of production we would no longer have to worry about stimulating prices through currency regulation. Then we could ask labor to reduce its wage scales. I believe the Administration is shaping its course along these lines and therefore am not too unhopeful of the future."

Senator Thomas saw revolution by the youth of the country if taxes are not lowered immediately. Expansion of the currency, he contended, would be one way to meet the problem.

In a plea for stabilization of international exchange, Dr. Fritz Machlup, visiting professor at Harvard University from Austria, asked the audience to envisage the monetary situation if each state in the Union had a different monetary policy.

"The chaos in exchange would be complete," he said. "Thus it is in the international world. Peace is endangered by the unique and independent monetary systems of the different nations."

Farmer-Labor Candidate Named in Berlin, N. H.

BERLIN, N. H., March 4 (AP)—Attorney Arthur Bergeron, young Harvard College graduate, will be the Farmer-Labor Party candidate for Mayor in the annual city election March 12, it was announced March 2.

The party captured the mayoralty and three of the nine City Council seats in the last election in its initial bid for political power, but subsequently repudiated Daniel Feindal, elected Mayor, for alleged failure to carry out party policies.

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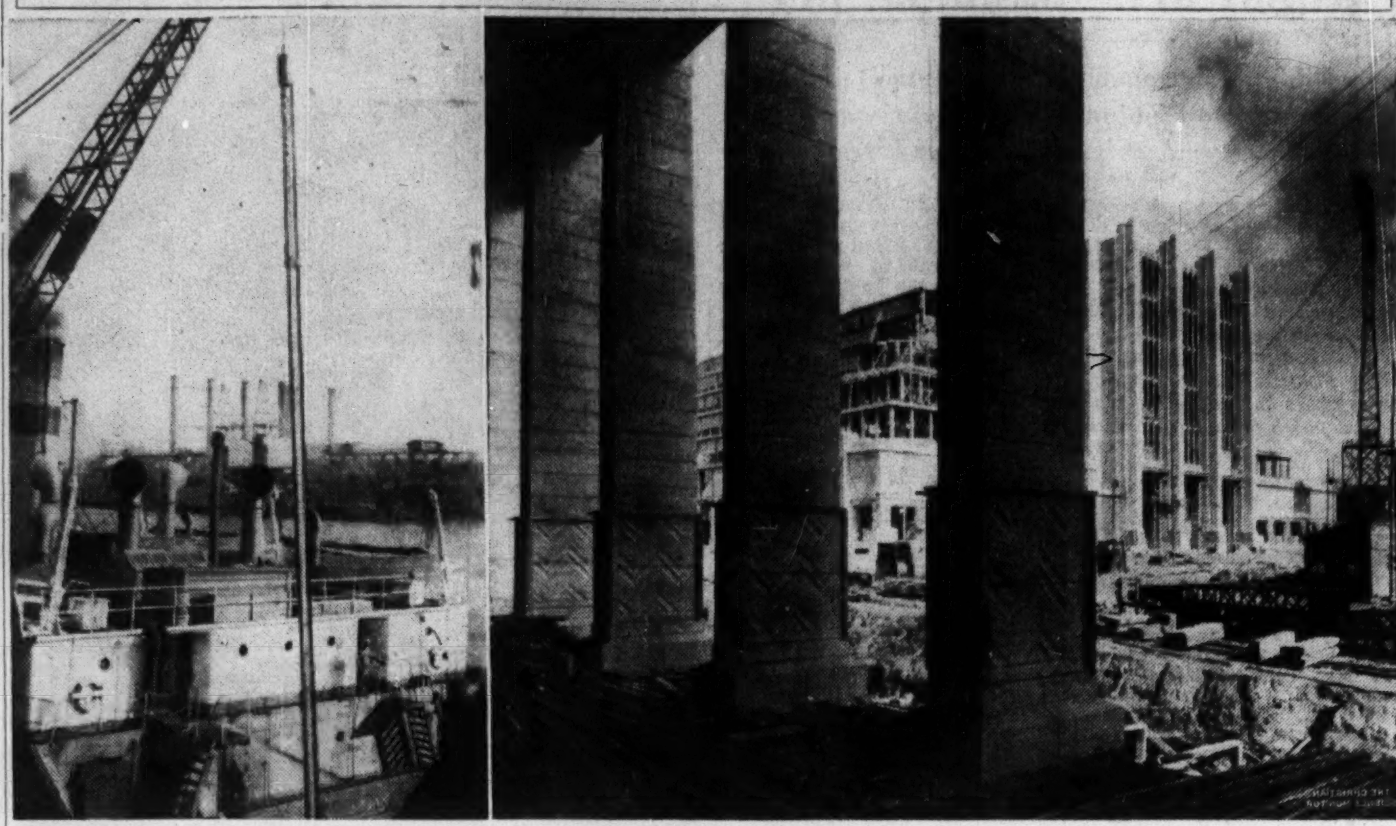

By L'Epi

Brussels Plans New Fair

Left—Type of Permanent Buildings for the 1935 Brussels International Exhibition. Right—Belgian Steel Being Unloaded at Army Base, South Boston.

Liquor Problem In Connecticut Is Clearly Set Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 4—Partial victory settled on the standards of temperance advocates in Connecticut, when the Senate defeated a bill that would play into the hands of liquor interests intent on ventilating the State's control system.

Under the bill drastic changes were proposed in the present, relatively tight, liquor law, which prohibits the sale of liquor in glasses to be drunk on the premises. The legislative battle merely brings to a focal point a tug-of-war between liquor interests and temperance advocates that has endured since the present law was written onto the books.

Brewers, distillers, hotel owners, restaurateurs immediately massed their forces against the law, and sent the shock troops of propaganda hurtling against the present liquor dykes. Not until the structure was pierced so that liquor ran as freely as it does in Massachusetts was it planned to abandon the attacks. But the Senate repulsed the attacks for all their momentum.

There is one clear-cut question for the Legislature to decide—shall sale of liquor by the glass be legalized? Organized liquor dealers, numerous, powerful politically and well financed, say it must be. Blue-ribboned drys, making up in determination for what they lack in political finesse, say the liberalization of the laws must not be.

The liquor dealers do not mention the saloon. Hotel men, restaurant proprietors or tavern keepers, separately and together, ask the privilege of selling the drinks their customers ask for.

The law as it stands provides no limits on the number of licenses to be issued.

If liquor is legalized for hotels and the principles of the law followed, it must be legalized for all hotels and all restaurants and taverns.

Tariff Treaty With Belgium Is Expected to Help Boston

Consul Sees Stimulation of Merchant Marine and Revivication of Activities of Trade Among New England Ports

Renewed prosperity for the merchant marine of both the United States and Belgium in the form of expansion of trade is forecast by George Toole, Belgian consul at Boston, as a result of the new reciprocal trade agreement between these nations, the third commercial agreement under the Administration's new deal for world trade which has just been signed.

More employment through greater production is also in sight for both countries, said Mr. Toole in an interview. Special benefit to New England trade is seen in such major lines of imports as iron and steel mill products, cement, plate glass, and asbestos shingles, large quantities of which move to Boston, Portland, Maine, and other North Atlantic ports.

Regular steamship service is provided between Boston and Antwerp by the Black Diamond Lines, flying the American flag and westbound cargoes are expected to appreciate in volume immediately with the most favored nation agreement that provides for important tariff concessions by each country, Mr. Toole said.

Hits Tariff Walls

This is the first of the trade pacts which the United States intends closing with European nations to terminate the age-old system of high tariff walls, restrictions, quotas, control of exchange, etc., which has been for the most part the chief reason of the present dullness in world trade and obstacle to restoration of normal economic conditions, he said.

Belgium now has a merchant marine consisting of 112 vessels, including 96 steamers, 11 motorships and five sea lighters, pointed out Mr. Toole. New ships have been planned for some time, depending on improvement in freight offerings, he added. The largest operators are the Lloyd Royal Belge, with a fleet of 32 boats, founded with the aid of the Government toward the end of the World War.

Belgian Shipping Increases

In 1930, the company merged with two other Belgian companies, forming a trust named "Compagnie Maritime Belge," and controlled by the most important financial concern in Belgium. Directors and administrators are important government officials including ministers, members of the Senate and the chambers.

Importance of shipping to the port of Antwerp, he said, is seen in the fact that 10,305 vessels arrived at and departed from the country's chief seaport in 1934, measuring 20,531,318 net tons, an increase over 1933 of 404 ships of 92,123 net tons. Ghent, Ostend and Brussels also scored gains in shipping in 1934.

Belgium is striving to increase its trade and the Brussels Universal and International Exhibition of 1935, opening late in April, is an illustration, Mr. Toole stated. Products of all nations will be displayed.

More than 25 countries will participate in the exhibition, called "the most significant in the economic, political and moral spheres since 1900." The exhibition is to cover more than 300 acres, many buildings now nearing completion to be permanent monuments of the importance of commerce and trade.

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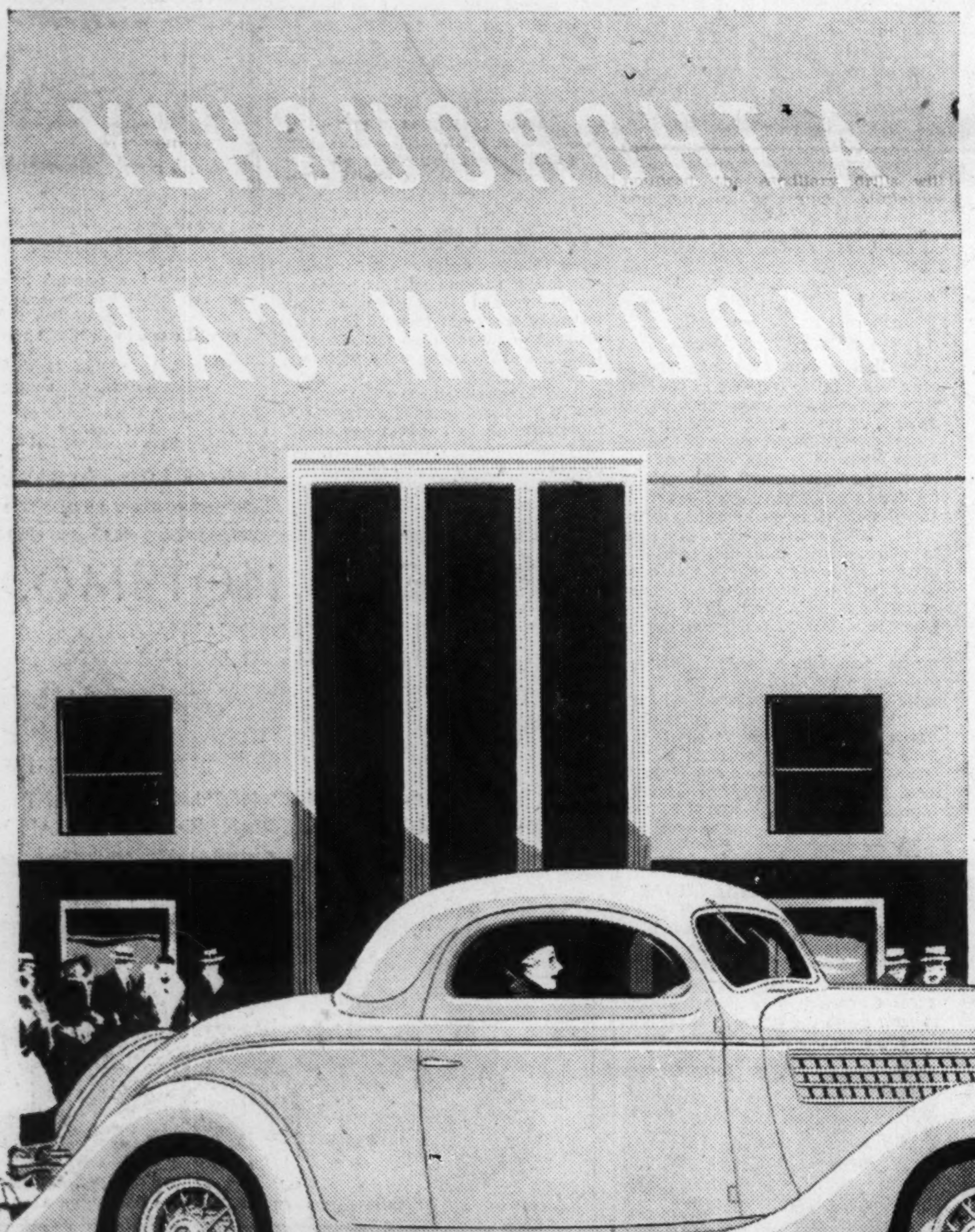

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By EDWIN C. HILL, The Flying Reporter

• NEW YORK: United Pilot Paul Payne, one of the company's veteran flyers, just explained the performance of controllable pitch propellers. "This invention gives United pilots the same advantage that a gear shift gives a car," said the veteran flyer. "'Low gear' for take-offs and climbs, then into quiet 'high gear' and lower engine speed for flying at the comfortable altitude United passengers prefer. With these propellers you can actually climb the fully loaded plane on only one of its two Wasp engines."
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Tests Give 'Teletype' to Business

Experiments carried on between Admiral Byrd and station in New Jersey demonstrate the usefulness of the Radiotype for instant international communication in the world of industry.

Radio's Latest Contribution

Upper—Thomas J. Watson (Left) Presenting to Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd the Experimental Model of the Radiotype for Tests From the Antarctic. Lower—Part of Apparatus Over Which a Group of Engineers Recently Received Printed Characters From Little America.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Experiments carried on between Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd in Little America and the International Business Machines Corporation in New Jersey indicate that radio-controlled business machines may in the future occupy a position in the business world similar to that held in police work by teletype.

Communication by "Radiotype" across a distance of more than 10,000 miles proved the practicability of long-distance messages sent by an all-electric typewriter, officials of the Business Machines Corporation reveal. An apparatus for emitting a different radio impulse for each key struck has a counterpart in the receiving apparatus which translates the radio impulse into the proper type letters at the receiving station. No operator is needed at the receiving end.

With the assistance of Mackay Radio, the effort to send radiotype messages between Little America and the laboratory of the International Business Machines Corporation in northern New Jersey was crowned with success when the word "Watson" was sent by Admiral Byrd as his farewell message from the Antarctic.

Received in Words

In the transmission of this message, the impulses were sent out by the Radiotype in Little America and were received over the circuits of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company at a special interceptor station in the woods outside of the Ridgewood, N. J., laboratory, where it had been found necessary to place the receivers and amplifiers in order to avoid interference from the ignition systems of passing automobiles.

At the intercepting station the received impulses were reduced to microwave length, tremendously amplified and transmitted through a special portable microwave installation to the IBM laboratory at Ridgewood, where they were received on a special experimental Radiotype receiving installation.

"The reception of this single word 'Watson' from Little America over 11,000 miles of distance is a pioneering experiment," said Thomas J. Watson in commenting on the message. "The three clicks, denoting the letter 'S,' which passed from Wales to Newfoundland in 1901, were the only sign to Guglielmo Marconi and his associates that they had succeeded in telegraphing across the Atlantic without wires, but five years afterward a regular traffic in transatlantic wireless messages had been established.

Hopeful of Success

"We are hopeful that out of this brief message from the Antarctic a similarly successful new system of business communication may develop," Mr. Watson concluded.

Radio engineers believe that the future may see the use of radio-controlled business machines so well developed that the executive of large concerns will be able to direct the daily operation of branch offices scattered all over the globe with the same facility as he now controls the functions of a plant within a local area.

The tests were in charge of Walter S. Lemmon, general manager of the Radiotype division of International Business Machines Corporation, who was assisted by two well-known radio engineers in the division, D. E. Replogle and C. J. Fitch. Fifteen years ago Mr. Lemmon conducted the first successful long-range ship-to-shore radio telephone communication, between the George Washington, which was bringing President Wilson back from the Peace Conference, and a New Jersey Navy radio station. Based on these early experiments, within a few years apparatus was developd which opened a regular ship-to-shore radio telephone service.

Wisdom of Hoover's Relief Policy Proven Now, Hyde Declares

TRENTON, Mo., March 4 (AP)—Arthur M. Hyde, former Secretary of Agriculture, asserted in a statement last night the "wisdom of the Hoover relief policy is amply proven by contrast with the results of the New Deal."

Replying to an address made by Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins in Chicago recently, Mr. Hyde denied the Administration of President Hoover concealed the size of the relief rolls.

"The Hoover Administration concealed nothing," he said. "Mr. Hoover organized relief, in co-operation with the governors of the various states, upon a non-political basis. . . . The Federal Government co-operated to add to local funds in accordance with state and local needs. . . . The figures were and are in the possession of state and local governments."

The former Cabinet officer said Mr. Hopkins "should add truthfulness to his mental equipment."

"The broad humanitarianism of Mr. Hoover is established," Mr. Hyde stated. "Long before Mr. Hopkins was even heard of, Mr. Hoover had announced his national policy that no American should go hungry or cold."

He asserted that "after an expansion of the national debt by some $10,000,000,000, the relief rolls, Mr. Hopkins to the contrary, are probably much larger than ever."

"Mr. Roosevelt dilutes the principles of mercy with a mixture of partisan politics. Waste and extravagance have multiplied the cost of relief. They have not improved the public health or the economic condition of the people."

Counterfeit Ring Smashed in New York

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—A counterfeit ring which Government agents said had flooded five states in the past year and a half with $200,000 to $250,000 of fake five-cent pieces, was smashed yesterday with the arrest of three men in a farm house near Goshen, N. Y.

Directed by Alan C. Straight, chief of Treasury Department agents in New York, a raiding force waited all night at the house in Chester township and arrested three men.

Three hydraulic presses, one of four and a half tons, with a total capacity, the agents said, of 15,000 to 20,000 nickels a day, were found in the basement of the abandoned farmhouse.

Metal lathes, a gasoline power plant and other tools were found in the completely equipped machine shop.

A large quantity of nickel silver, cost a fraction of a cent for each "nickel" produced, between 2800 and 3000 newly finished coins and from 8000 to 10,000 slugs ready for stamping were seized.

Thrapp, Missing, Safe

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 4 (AP)—Fears for the safety of Daniel L. Thrapp, young natural scientist swallowed in the black silence of the Utah canyons nearly two months ago, were dispelled March 2 when the Desert News, in a copyright story, said he is in camp 100 miles west of Bluff.

Barge 'Opens' Spring On 'Ol' Man River'

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 4 (AP)—With the roar of mechanical equipment substituted for the color and pageantry of another generation, spring came to "Ol Man River" yesterday as the first federal barge of the season clipped its moorings and headed upstream.

The barge, bound for Galena, the Illinois River and Peoria, opened another season on the upper Mississippi that has cast overboard the legends of the river hey day in its fight for restored prominence as a trafficway. Service to Chicago will begin March 13, and to the Twin Cities April 1.

Federal Labor Law Proposed For Stabilization of Industry

Twentieth Century Fund Recommends Establishment of Commission With 'Genuine' Powers to Enforce Law and Collective Agreements

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—President Roosevelt has before him today recommendations by the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, of Boston, is president, for legislation for "a permanent and comprehensive Federal labor law to stabilize industrial relations in the interest of employers, employees and the public" and which will "take the place of the present conflicting and temporary provisions of the National Recovery Act."

The committee proposes that the new law guarantee freedom of organization for employees, impose the majority rule in collective bargaining and provide for a Federal labor commission with "genuine" powers of enforcement of the labor law as well as of collective agreements.

The recommendations, which were drafted by a committee named by the trustees of the fund last summer, follow a six-months's study of the rôle of the Government in labor relations. This committee was assisted by a special research staff of the fund.

Committee Members

Members of the committee were William H. Davis, formerly National Compliance Director of the National Recovery Administration, chairman; Evans Clark, member of the directorate of the Twentieth Century Club, executive secretary; Alfred L. Bernheim, director of the study; William L. Chenery, editor of Collier's Weekly; Henry S. Dennison, president of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, and one-time chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board, National Recovery Administration; William M. Leiserson, chairman of the National Mediation Board for the railroad industry; Sumner H Slichter, professor of business economics, Harvard University, and John G. Winant, formerly Governor of New Hampshire. Dr. Frederic Dewhurst, the fund's economist, acted as economic advisor to the committee in framing its report.

The Federal Labor Commission which the committee would set up would have some judicial powers and be modeled after the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Trade Commission. Furthermore, it would be independent of any government department in the enforcement of the provisions of the labor law and would have full powers of subpoena. Power would be given it to issue cease and desist orders upon complaints of labor law violations, and if its orders were disobeyed, the commission might apply to the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal for restraining orders which, if disobeyed, would bring offenders into contempt of court. Those against whom the commission's orders were issued would, however, have the right to obtain a court review.

Bargaining Unit

The commission also would have authority, when it was called upon in cases of dispute, to determine what was the bargaining unit for employee representation, but it could not do this on its own initiative. Authority would be given it to hold elections to determine what organization was entitled to represent employees within a recognized bargaining unit. It might appoint agents and examiners in regions or industries, with power to take testimony and make recommendations to the commission, or it might use existing industry boards for this purpose.

"The committee strongly recommends that the Government give positive encouragement to collective agreements between employers and employees," Mr. Davis said in a letter to the President, with which he presented the report. "This can best be done by giving greater assurance than now exists that these agreements will not be violated. To this end, the committee proposes that the Federal Labor Commission be given power to enforce those agreements that have been registered by it upon the request of both parties. . . .

"The committee further recommends a clear differentiation be made between the functions of mediation in labor disputes and the enforcement of the Federal Labor Law."

The report favors a strengthening of the mediation service of the Government and its complete separation from the law enforcement functions of the proposed commission, and suggests that the new law provide a definite procedure in the case of disputes between employers and employees in interstate commerce.

Notice of Changes

Employers would be required to give 15 days' notice of intended changes in workers and working conditions, and the same notice would be required of employee organizations in their demands upon employers.

In cases of disputes, the mediation service would be required to certify conciliation. Failing this, it would seek voluntary arbitration by consent of both parties.

In cases where these efforts fail and a serious strike or lockout impended, the head of the mediation service would be required to certify to the President that such an emergency existed. The President, in such cases, would be empowered by the law to appoint a special committee to investigate the dispute and report its findings to the public with a recommendation for settlement. The right to strike or lockout would not, however, be abridged at any point in the proceedings, the report stresses.

The committee also recommends appointment of a special commission to make a thorough investigation of the practices of employers and employees and their agencies in collective bargaining. This commission would be called upon to make recommendations to Congress for the restraint of unfair practices by both capital and labor.

Mr. Davis said that while the trustees of the Twentieth Century Fund passed upon the program for the investigation and appropriated the funds to carry it out, they did not share in the committee's deliberations and assume no responsibility for the committee's report or for the research findings.

The trustees are Mr. Filene, Newton D. Baker, Bruce Bliven, Mr. Dennison, James G. MacDonald, Roscoe Pound and James H. Fahey.

Marshall Wins Seat On New York Board

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 2—James Marshall is today formally seated as a member of the Board of Education on appointment by Mayor LaGuardia after formal protest by Louis S. Posner, whom the Mayor removed, holding that he could not be both a member of the State Mortgage Commission, to which he was appointed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman last week, and a member of the Education Board.

The seating of Mr. Marshall made for a tense situation when the Board of Education met yesterday, with Mr. Posner there to object. The formal communication from the Mayor appointing Mr. Marshall to succeed Mr. Posner was read and it was voted, "valid."

Mr. Posner then read a formal protest against the action. Before quitting the meeting he shook hands with every member of the board, showing particular cordiality toward Mr. Marshall. He said later he had not decided what action he would take.

Arizona Fights Hemp Smoking

PHOENIX, Ariz.—The Phoenix vice squad is putting on a special drive against purveyors of marihuana cigarettes, who peddle them around pool halls and dives at 10 cents apiece or three for a quarter.

Southwest Hides Scars of Drought In Early Plowing

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 4 (AP)—Undaunted by the disaster of last year's drought, Arkansas farmers and their neighbors in the Southwest were turning ground today in the hope of better crops and fuller pantries by the time frost comes next fall.

This State has written off 1934 and its losses as a bad year—and today, T. Roy Reid, director of the Agricultural Extension Service at the University of Arkansas, predicts every available acre will be utilized this year.

Texas—Louisiana—Mississippi—all are taking stock of the situation and laying foundations for the 1935 crop. In Mississippi there is more plowing in progress than customary at this period.

Arkansas has been beset by flood, economic unrest, share-cropper troubles and alleged Communist activity this winter—but nature has smiled on the farmers. The winter weather has been unusually favorable for planters, who used little livestock feed.

The 1934 drought—which made many pray for rain—will not affect crop production this year, Mr. Reid said, with the exception of strawberries. That crop will run 40 per cent below normal, though with higher prices, he added.

Mr. Reid predicted grain planting will show a decided increase, caused by cotton acreage reduction plus shortage of livestock feed.

Mr. J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture for Texas, said the preparation of ground in that State was about normal, or a little better, as a result of the winter weather. Corn is being planted from central Texas south, he said.

However, Texas relief headquarters said 120 counties, in the Panhandle and far west Texas, were still classed as "acute drought areas." Texas has 254 counties.

In Mississippi, E. C. McInnis, director of agricultural extension services, said farmers will plant about 30 per cent less cotton this year than the 1928-32 average acres, but said he expected a production increase of 100,000 bales over last year's total of about 1,100,000 bales.

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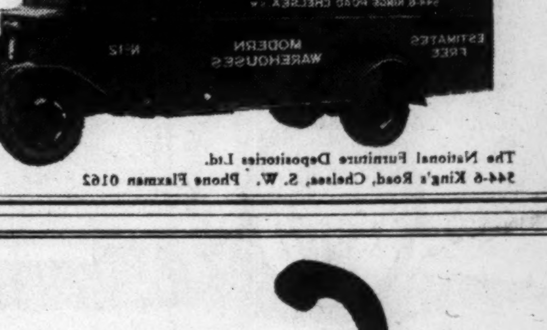

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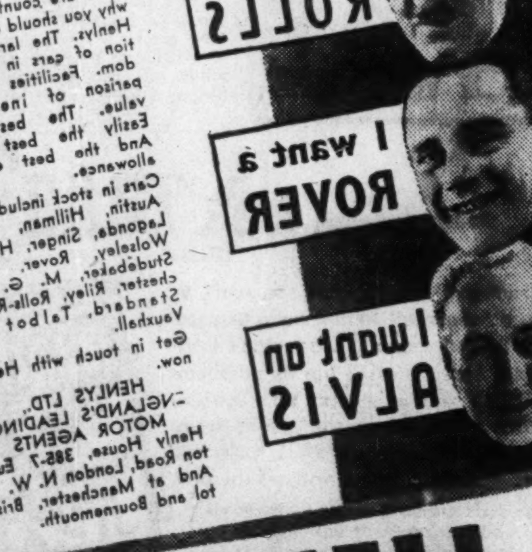

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Modern Art Finds New Medium In Carpets as British Artist Starts Novel Field for Color

Mystery Designs of Orient Give Place to Freer Mode of Moderns When Famous Brushman Finds His Way Into Home of Carpetry

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The brushes of some prominent British painters are now being enlisted to make carpet-designing once more a living art. Industry and art have co-operated in recognizing carpets as a new medium for expressing the present age. Too long, it is felt, have the floors of modern homes been surrendered to the intricacies and mysteries of the Orient.

In the forefront of those who are seeking to put this new idea into effect is Mr. Maxwell Armfield. His pure and delicate color schemes are well known to admirers of his paintings in oil, water color or his special medium, tempera; but it is a new adventure to see such color schemes in carpets, and the effect is surprisingly gay. His apartment, decorated throughout in pale gold and white, is enlivened by his latest experiments, and a Monitor representative was interested to see what a domestic note the striking patterns assumed, whether surrounded by dark or light-hued furniture.

Examination showed the vivacious lightness or subdued richness to conceal a very definite foundation and the artist was invited to discuss the basis of his work.

"A carpet design needs a very subtle palette," said the artist, "for the manufacturer calls for a maximum of only eight yarns." It was Sir Ambrose Heal who induced Mr. Armfield to experiment in the new field. The artist was introduced to Tompkinson's of Kidderminster, the stronghold of the carpet industry, and the first attempt was exhibited at the Mansard Gallery under a dining-room table made from Sir Ambrose's own design. Mr. Tompkinson approached Mr. Armfield for a carpet for the recent Industrial Art exhibition held at Burlington House, and the artist took up carpet-designing in earnest.

"We are in the midst of a radical revolution," Mr. Armfield declared. "Furniture stores are stacked high with carpets imitative of, or derivative from, the Orient. The qualities sought after by the old designers were intricacy and mystery, while those desired today are simplicity and frankness. Since the war there has grown up a great impatience with useless clutter. Nowadays people prefer nothing to nonsense. If they have pattern at all, they want that pattern to express the freer rhythm of today. Light, cleanliness and space are coming into our carpets as well as our lives."

The association of carpets with comfort, and the warm and glowing colors of the Orient was acknowledged. "But," Mr. Armfield continued, "do not forget the difference between the old designs and the debased versions of today! There was an idea behind each motif used in the old Chinese, Persian or Indian rugs, and every pattern had significance usually of a very complex character. The apparently simple geometrical designs were neither simple nor geometrical to the weaver, whole landscapes and stories being expressed. The modern versions, however, lack vitality and have no intrinsic value."

The question of the thought behind the cubes and angles in the new carpets of British design was propounded, together with the painter's need of a subject for his picture. Was it easy to start a design without one?

"I always have a subject," Mr. Armfield replied. "Angles, lines and curves can be used for the expression both of symbolic ideas and qualities. We don't understand the ideas in the old carpets; it isn't necessary to know what the artist was thinking, and if he thought to good purpose his work endures and people like it without knowing why."

"How do manufacturers and salesmen respond to the symbolic character of your ideas?" the artist was asked.

Mr. Armfield laughed.

"I don't think they know there is any other than the obvious title. The test of a good designer is that he can see his subject in the terms of the craft employed. Every new and good design that comes to light is showing up the weakness of the Oriental imitations. A fine company of British artists is gathering, and no British manufacturer of any standing sends out his list today without a good proportion of sound modern achievements."

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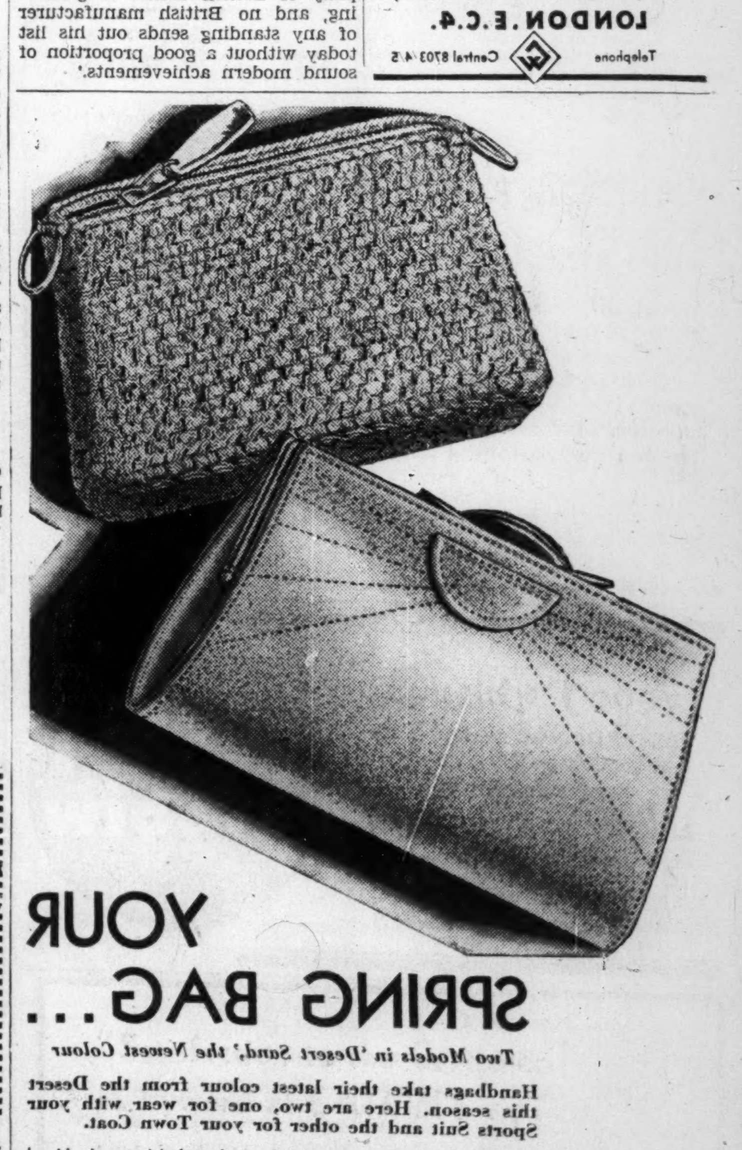

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Gömbös Realigns Budapest Cabinet In Short Crisis

Only Two Portfolios Shift as Premier's Position Is Strengthened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUDAPEST, March 4—The short-lived Cabinet crisis which was solved by the reappointment of Marshal Julius Gömbös as Prime Minister only a few hours after he handed the resignation of his entire Cabinet to Admiral Nicholas de Horthy, is the result of a bitter struggle raging the last few weeks between reformist and conservative groups.

The reform movement is led by Tibor Eckhardt, chief of the so-called Small Farmers Party, and the Conservative group, supported by capitalists and great landowners, is led by the former Premier, Count Stefan Bethlen. Premier Gömbös, who was made head of the Hungarian Government two and a half years ago, occupies a middle-of-the-road position. His main parliamentary backing has come from the Bethlen group, but he has also made a great effort to come to an understanding with the reform movement, going so far as to give Mr. Eckhardt an important mission to Geneva.

Marshal Gömbös' motto is national unity and he hopes to secure the co-operation of a majority on both sides and thus prevent a bitter political fight that would dissipate the nation's strength. This effort has failed, however, at any rate temporarily, and the controversy between Count Bethlen and Mr. Eckhardt has developed into the most vehement political struggle Hungary has seen since the overthrow of Communism 15 years ago.

The reform elements are demanding radical social, economic and political changes, in particular the overthrow of the system that allows 1500 persons to own a third of the arable land in Hungary.

Both sides are pressing the campaign with such vigor that the Cabinet Friday had to forbid further public meetings. Yesterday was spent in stormy political negotiations, and to clear the situation, Premier Gömbös handed in the resignation of the whole Cabinet today.

The new Cabinet contains all but one of Premier Gömbös's former colleagues, plus two new Ministers of Trade and Interior. Since the beginning of the year, the friends of Count Bethlen who have gone out have been replaced by Gömbös supporters. This is taken to mean that Admiral Horthy is supporting the Gömbös program of moderate reforms.

The only changes in the ministerial personnel were as follows: Nicholas Kuzma, manager of the official Hungarian News Agency, becomes Minister of the Interior, succeeding Franz Keresztes-Fischer; Gesa Bornessza, director of the Municipal Electric Works, becomes Minister of Trade, succeeding Tihamer Fabinyi, who still retains the Finance portfolio.

King of Siam Ready to Quit

(Continued from Page 1)

Siam traveled to Britain to talk to the King and to attempt to reconcile the difficulties. And over a cup of tea in a house near to the roar of western London, the men of eastern Bangkok discussed the future of Siam.

Smiles

Round the house there was a police guard. No cars but those of the delegates were allowed in the drive. The ambassadors came out smiling. Their talk, they said, had been merely preliminary but it had augured well. They would have to wait, they explained, for a further audience when the King announced his desire to see them again.

Meanwhile the ambassadors went to see London. They bought toys for their children and enjoyed the "talkies" and saw "the sights." But all the time they were waiting for the final answer of their King who had appeared so willing to live in the British countryside rather than to act contrary to his beliefs.

Cabs Vanishing

Horse-drawn cabs in Moscow have dropped in number from 14,000 in pre-revolutionary days to 400 at present.

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Indian Reforms Slowed by Policy Of Industrialists

Hostility to British Trade Used as 'Big Stick' for Political Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India—The Government in India is faced with a problem arising out of a difference between Occidental and Oriental viewpoints, in the form of hostility among the Indian industrial, commercial and political classes toward British trade.

These classes are aware of the valuable market which the enormous population of India creates for British manufacturers and exporters. They think that the advantages which this market offers are a fair consideration for bargaining with Great Britain in the political field.

British statesmen, on the other hand, have never admitted that the development of Indian political progress is a matter of bargaining. Their view is that the progress of education and civilization is all that concerns the development of political government.

Fiscal Autonomy

The British in 1919 agreed to the establishment of what is now called the Fiscal Autonomy Convention. This convention placed India in the same position as Canada and Australia in the matter of controlling its own fiscal policy, with the reservation only that the government of India should approve.

The Government, under this arrangement, introduced in 1923 a policy of "discriminating protection" for Indian industries. This protection was guarded by an elaborate procedure of special inquiry to prevent abuse. This protection has grown—owing to the necessity for raising larger revenue—until the Indian tariff has become one of the highest in the world.

Indian industrialists have prospered under the system, but the state revenue has gone down. In the past three years the yield from the import duties on sugar has fallen by nearly £9,000,000, owing to growth of sugar manufacture in India. The Indian cotton mills claim to have become capable of producing all the piece goods that the Indian population requires.

Reformed Hindered

This accounts for much of the existing depression in the cotton industry of Britain. Indian-made sugar costs 300 per cent more than Java sugar. Prices of other manufactures are being similarly kept up to the detriment of the Indian consumer. Indian manufacturers naturally opposed accommodation and support political agitation against imports from overseas. The lower House of the Central Legislature at Delhi has therefore just passed a vote condemning a newly negotiated Indo-British trade agreement.

The situation at the moment is militating against the constitutional reforms. It may have repercussions also among the peasantry who constitute the great majority of the people of India.

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Trial of Would-Be Assassins Of Venizelos Revealed Unrest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—The current trial of men charged with the attempted assassination of Former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos is significant of the unrest existing of late in Greece.

Because of its political angles the trial has been called the greatest trial of modern Greece. Over 650 witnesses and experts were called, including former premiers and ministers, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Eleutherios Venizelos. Some 2000 documents were considered by the Court. Mr. Venizelos's own bullet-riddled car was kept in a nearby garage for convenient inspection by the jury.

Mr. Venizelos is, of course, the most famous of modern Greek statesmen. Since he first became Prime Minister in 1910, he has held that office no less than eight times. The Liberal Party, of which he is the leader, was beaten at the last general election by the Popular Party, of Royalist sympathies, and Mr. Panayoti Tsaldaris became Prime Minister.

Shortly after this election, on March 6, 1933, Gen. Nicholas Plastiras tried to keep Mr. Tsaldaris out of office by setting up a dictatorship, but he failed. Because the General stayed at Mr. Venizelos's house on the night of March 5, the day before the attempt was made, some sections of the Chamber of Deputies at that time endeavored to saddle the ex-premier with complicity in the attempted "putsch" and demanded his impeachment.

Finally, on June 6, Mr. and Mrs. Venizelos were being driven home from Kephissia to Athens, escorted by a second car containing their bodyguard, when, close on midnight, a powerful green car caught up with them, sprayed them with more than 100 bullets, and escaped in the dark. The ex-Premier was unhurt. His wife received four wounds, from which she quickly recovered.

Since then 17 months have passed, without the police succeeding in laying its hands on any of the criminals. And because of the Government's impotency in tracking them down, Mr. Venizelos and the Opposition have apparently been convinced that the attempted assassination was deliberately prepared and executed under the instigation, and at least with the direction, of men collaborating with the Government. This grave suspicion kept the whole country in a constant state of agitation.

To prove that its hands were clean, the Government arrested the Chief of the Service of Public Safety and a few others who are charged with aiding the criminals in flight.

Such was the position when on Oct. 23 last, members of Mr. Venizelos's own personal guard sprang a surprise on the Government by themselves laying hands on Carathanassis, the notorious brigand implicated in the shooting. This apprehension by simple citizens in broad daylight under the very eyes of the police caused a tremendous sensation throughout Greece. It was followed by the immediate resignation of the Minister of the Interior together with several officers responsible for public safety.

Troops Keep Peace In Guadalajara

GUADALAJARA, Mex., March 4 (AP)—Armed troops patrolled the streets today, to prevent repercussions from a clash in which three persons were killed and others wounded.

Gov. Everardo Topete declared that fanatics and clerical elements were responsible for events. The disturbance occurred when a group of unidentified men opened fire from the balcony and roof of the Municipal Palace on a crowd of 3000 persons demonstrating against compulsory socialistic education.

Students who organized the protest meeting denied that the clergy had any part in their campaign, and asserted that police and "Red Shirts" had done the shooting. One of those killed was a lawyer, Salvador R. Torres Gonzalez, who lost his life when he stepped in front of a child to shelter her. The other victims were a student and a farm worker.

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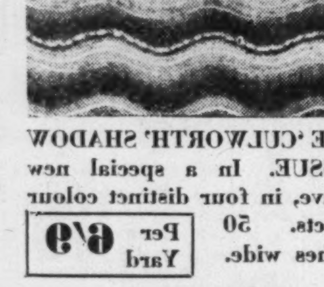

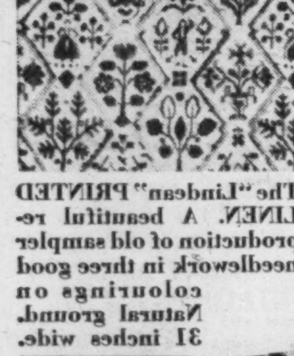

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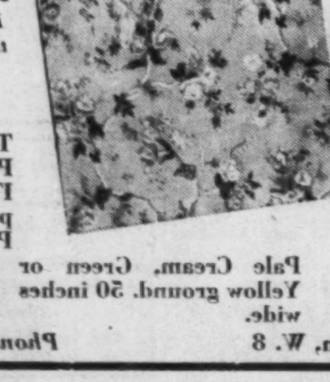

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Field and Relay Events Offered Most Interest

Records Fall at Annual Meet—Manhattan College Triumphs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—The field and relay events furnished the sensations as usual in the fourteenth annual indoor championships for the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, or I. C. 4-A. as it is generally known, on Saturday, in Madison Square Garden.

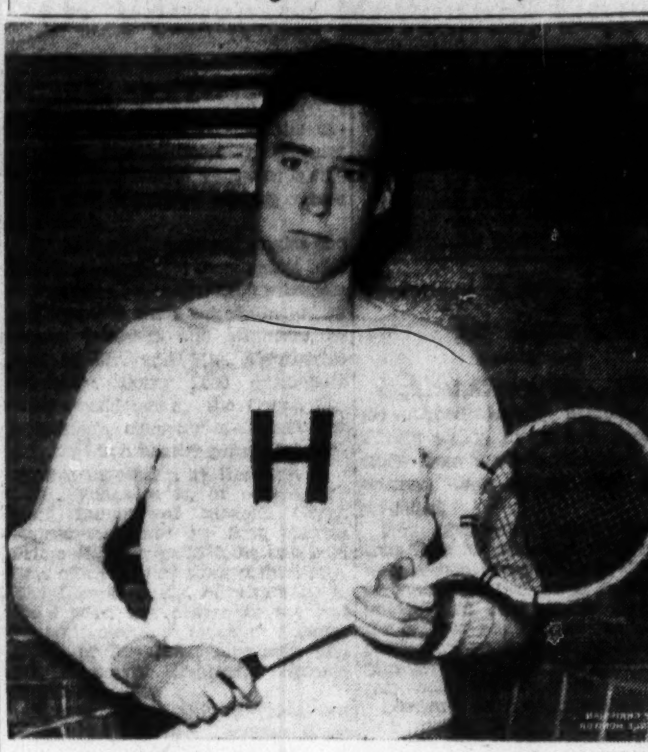
Starting with a mighty heave of the 35-pound weight in the afternoon at the Squadron A Armory, in which Henry Dreyer '35, Rhode Island State College, established not only a new intercollegiate indoor record, but beat the outdoor world mark of Patrick J. Ryan, made way back in 1913, with a distance of 57ft. 9in., new intercollegiate indoor records were established in the broad jump by Benjamin W. Johnson '37, Columbia, with a jump of 23ft. 11 11-16in., who made the world record last week in the 60-meter sprint at the A. A. U. games, and in the pole vault, with a vault of 14ft. 3 3/4in., bettering his last-year record, though still below his world record.

A curious feature of these records is that each was part of a double victory, as Johnson also won the 60-meter dash, and Brown was first in the high jump.

Manhattan College staged a comeback after being close to defeat for the team championship, as the result of the final events are the two long relays, and emerged victory over Harvard by almost 10 points, with Columbia, Cornell and Yale in close order behind the Cambridge team.

Bill Bonthron ... Boston College and Harvard.

Team scores and the summary follow.



By a Staff Photographer

Germaine G. Glidden '36 of Harvard

Wins the United States Squash Racquets Crown on Yale's Payne Whitney Gymnasium Courts, Defeating H. P. B. Terry, Eli Star.

Captures Intercollegiate Title

Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Title to Glidden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 4—Another Harvard University student has won the United States intercollegiate squash racquets championship. Germaine G. Glidden '36 of Englewood, N. J., Crimson ace, defeated H. P. Baldwin Terry '35 of Yale University, in straight games, 15—12, 15—11, 18—15, at the Payne Whitney Gymnasium Saturday.

Glidden won his semifinal round match from Sheldon Stephens '35 of Princeton University, also in straight games.

Dartmouth Retains Tall Silver Trophy

ST. SAUVEUR, Que., March 4 (AP)—For the fifth successive year, the Dartmouth cup, tall silver trophy symbolic of the team championship of the Intercollegiate Ski Union, travels back to Dartmouth College at Hanover, N. H.

Superiority in the jumping and combined events carried the Indians to victory Saturday with a sensational total of 486.5 points out of a possible 500.

Under the scoring system of 100 points for the winning team in each event, Dartmouth amassed an impressive total by capturing the slalom on Thursday, the cross-country run on Friday and the jumping and combined events yesterday.

McGill University of Montreal won the downhill event on Friday and finished second to Dartmouth in all the others to wind up as runner-up for the team trophy with 458 points.

College Wrestling Results

International Hockey League

Canadian-American Hockey League

Rubenstein Is Elected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—William Rubenstein, who has scored 165 points during the varsity for the last two years.

College Rifle Results

Sheldon Defeats Edwards for U. S. Racquets Crown

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—Huntington D. Sheldon, of New York, won the United States racquets championship yesterday by defeating Edward M. Edwards of Philadelphia, the defending titleholder, in the final round at the Racquet and Tennis Club.

Edwards was at his best in the first game, but the transplanted Englishman settled into his best play, and wore down the defending champion.

College Basketball Results

Dawson Defeats Whitney

T. W. Ealsey Passes On

Marian Miley Triumphs

College Waterpolo Result

Annapolis 22, Yale 4.

Lead Changing Hands Often In American Group

Chicago and Bruins Tied for First Place as N. Y. Rangers Drop Back

National Hockey League

American Division

Canadian Division

A new deal in American group positions occurs almost every time there are National Hockey League games.

College Swimming Results

Viall Smashes Record

College Fencing Results

College Polo Results

College Gymnastic Result

Temple 38, Princeton 16.

College Soccer Result

Pennsylvania 4, Ardmore C. C. 2.

College Track Results

College Hockey Results

Eastern Hockey Result

Baltimore 5, Atlantic City 1.

Medley Relay Mark Broken

Little Dipper Home First

College Rugby Result

Stanford 30, California 11.

Bell and Hall Win Bermuda Doubles Tennis Tourney

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 4 (AP)—R. Berkeley Bell, of New York, former Texan, and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange (N. J.) veteran, Saturday won the men's doubles title in the Bermuda tennis championship.

Harvard Approves Harlow Assistants

The Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports at Harvard University today approved the nominations of Head Football Coach Richard C. Harlow of three assistants for the 1935 season.

Harrington and Runge Tied for Scoring Lead

By the Associated Press

Out-of-Town Pinsters Monopolize Tourney

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 4 (AP)—

Edmund Soussa Is Billiard Champion

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Edmund Soussa, tall and artistic Egyptian, won the third national amateur 18.2 balkline billiards championship last night, conquering Edgar T. Appleby, of New York, 300 to 256, in a brilliantly contested match.

Four Ski Jumpers Virtually Picked For U. S. Team

SALT LAKE CITY, March 4 (AP)—Four ski jumpers today looked forward to trying their ability on the Olympic slopes, assured of their virtual selection as members of the United States Olympic team in 1936.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD, Dartmouth and Cornell will meet in their 18th annual triangular track and field meet at the Boston Garden on Saturday night at which time one of the closest battles for team points in the history of the games is expected to take place.

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Twenty-Eighth Bach Festival. St. Matthew Passion Mass in B Minor

Richberg's Defense of New Deal Countered in Pennsylvania By Bar Report Holding It Menace

Roosevelt Will Prevent Inflation, Co-ordinator Tells Boston Forum

On the virtual eve of the second anniversary of the New Deal, Donald R. Richberg, executive head of the NRA, submitted a record of re-employment, increased purchasing power and general recovery, which, he asserted, justified the Administration in pursuing its present policies in the face of sharp criticism.

Speaking in the Old South Meeting House in Boston yesterday, Mr. Richberg revealed himself to be in the main a "middle of the roader."

He was still liberal enough to condemn company-dominated unions as a contemptible effort to violate a just law. But he was conservative enough to utter one of the most reassuring statements to come of late to business ears when he asserted that so long as President Roosevelt remained in the White House there would be no inflation of the currency.

Lists Achievements

Opening the Administration's record book he claimed the following achievements:

1. Rise in total income of labor of 20 per cent in one year.
2. Jump in national income of nearly $15,000,000,000.
3. Re-employment of 5,000,000 persons in private enterprise.
4. Protection of between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 from want through the federal relief program.

Rise in Farm Income

5. More than 1,000,000 men have been given useful work by such agencies as the PWA, the CCC and the FERA.
6. Insurance of nearly $16,000,000,000 in bank deposits by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
7. Rise of 42 per cent in two years in the cash income of the farm population of the country.
8. A more equitable relationship between debtors and creditors through a stabilized monetary medium, that remains reasonably stable in purchasing power.

Halt in Prices Forecast

Mr. Richberg contended that the Administration had made substantial progress in all five aspects of its work—in relief of industrial employment, of agricultural distress, of destitution, of financial pressure and public service.

Taking cognizance of the criticism of the NRA for alleged boosting of prices, Mr. Richberg predicted that the old law of supply and demand would soon halt price rises without Government interference.

A substantial portion of his speech was given over to condemnation of the gold standard as it used to function.

Many Loans Repaid

"The gold standard, long used as a measure of value, has failed," he declared, "to serve faithfully the needs of domestic and international exchange. Instead of a dollar of constant purchasing power, we have found ourselves burdened with a currency of widely fluctuating value."

Mr. Richberg gave a threefold answer to criticisms of huge governmental spending. He asserted that the large portion of the money had been repaid, that the services obtained had justified the outlay and that all this had been done without impairing federal credit, which, he said, could still stand billions of additional loans.

Analysis of Payments

"At the end of the year 1934," he continued, "the RFC had disbursed $5,129,000,000 in loans and $2,439,000,000 of this amount had been repaid. Out of this total, $1,812,000,000 had been loaned to banks and all but $632,000,000 had been repaid. In the rehabilitation of banks, $592,000,000 had been disbursed in subscriptions to preferred stock and $324,000,000 in purchase of bank obligations. There is a vivid record of a great calamity averted and the restoration of a sound banking system.

"Out of the grand total, $299,000,000 had been loans for financing agriculture and all but $37,600,000 had been repaid. Loans of $447,000,000 to railroads show the support given by the Federal Government to the maintenance of an adequate national transportation system. Loans of $287,000,000 to mortgage loan companies, with $127,000,000 repaid, loans of $115,000,000 to building and loan associations with $95,000,000 repaid, reveal again the support of financial structures protecting thousands of homes and evidence the present increased security of masses of the people."

Road to Prosperity

Hitting indirectly at certain current, popular plans for sharing wealth or crowning oneself a king, Mr. Richberg struck to the crux of New Deal philosophy in its present version. An increasing volume of work to be done and wealth to be shared represents, according to him, the only permanent road to prosperity.

Thus the production of wealth and the sharing of that wealth appear to be the basic precepts of the New Deal, if Mr. Richberg, leading brain truster, is, indeed, the Administration spokesman.

This delineation of the New Deal philosophy fits well with the recent move to eliminate price-fixing and production control clauses from the code as a means of producing and sharing wealth.

Monetary Policy Criticized by Bar Committee as Nationalization

HARRISBURG, Penna., March 4 (AP)—The executive committee of the Pennsylvania Bar Association has received from a sub-committee a report assailing the Roosevelt New Deal as a menace to "liberty and security."

The President's monetary policy it criticized as "nationalization of gold, silver and dishonor" and said the Supreme Court's gold clause decision has made default "legal if not respectable."

President Roosevelt's legislative program, the report charged, is creating "a grave crisis in constitutional government." Collective bargaining provisions of the NIRA were called "enslavement of employer and employe alike."

The report condemned the AAA "processing taxes" which it said are intended "to levy $1,400,000,000 on food and clothing to pay for destroying, and not producing, those very necessaries, in order, by scarcity, to increase the prices thereof."

Senate Asked to Open World Court Question

PALO ALTO, Calif., March 2—Adding their voices to what they believe is "an overwhelming expression of opinion favorable" to adherence of the United States to the World Court, about 500 citizens gathered in the Civic Theater here and adopted resolutions, copies of which have been sent to President Roosevelt, Senator Joseph Taylor Robinson of Arkansas and Senator James P. Pope of Idaho.

The document expresses the belief that "the Senate minority has thwarted the wishes, not only of the President, but also of the majority of the citizens" by rejecting "the most obvious and practical means of securing some measure of self-defense and self-preservation against warfare."

The Senate of the United States finally is petitioned to reopen the whole question of adherence to the treaty establishing the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The resolutions are signed by H. R. Fairclough of Stanford University, acting as secretary to the meeting.

Students Plan Strike Against War on April 12

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Columbia University antiwar committee has announced plans for a nationwide strike of students opposed to Fascism and war, which will last for one hour beginning at 11 a. m. on April 12.

Committee spokesmen said at least 100,000 college students and 20,000 high school students, representing almost 100 institutions are expected to participate.

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Baby Bonds Welcomed by Public

Test Due in Income Pink Slips

Change in White House Guard

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—Consultations on the relief bill—for which Harry L. Hopkins flew back to Washington—and an outburst of the Long brand of fireworks in the Senate, were among the detailed manifestations of the second Roosevelt anniversary.

The log-jam between White House and Senate majority persisted, but with the same indications as have been present from the start that only a vigorous push was needed to break it. The arrival of Administrator Hopkins, at the expense of five speeches in the Midwest, seemed to indicate that the relief plans had reached a decisive stage.

President Roosevelt meanwhile completed his message on shipping and sent it to Congress—a message from a sailor-President intended to strengthen the American Merchant Marine.

Baby Bonds: The Treasury professes satisfaction with the early returns from its baby bond experiment. On Friday and Saturday of last week, the first two days of the sale, post offices throughout the country sold more than $6,000,000 worth of the small denomination securities. The maturity value of these early sales was estimated at more than $8,000,000.

While such a sum for the first two days of a Government bond offering is insignificant compared with the results when large denomination issues are offered to banks in the usual fashion, it is nevertheless considered extremely good considering the character of the bonds. The average amount invested was only $200 whereas in the ordinary bond offerings the average often runs into the hundreds of thousands.

Banks and corporations were permitted to take only $10,000, which is the limit any individual may buy in a single year, so that the bulk of the issue will be available to the general public, which is in a position to buy the smaller denominations down to $25. Sales are expected to continue steadily for some time to come. The supply of bonds was reported exhausted in some cities on Friday afternoon and the demand apparently was far from satisfied.

Test for Pink Slip: Encouraged by the approval given in the House Ways and Means subcommittee to repeal of pink-slip publicity on income taxes, opponents of the measure are counting on this week to push their program on to a showdown.

The Sentinels of the Republic, which has been leading the fight for repeal, today declared Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, to be their standard bearer in the contest which must be waged with the Progressive bloc in the Senate. They also published a long list of leaders in civic, business and professional life who have joined the drive.

Prominent among these are a large number of physicians, who consider that the publication of their income figures would be a serious infringement of their professional confidence. Indeed, the medical profession the country over is being organized in opposition.

An authoritative word came from George M. Morris, chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Taxation, who said, "Sixteen years' experience with income tax matter has led me to conclusion that net income under statutory computation is open to complicated dispute. Publication affords no opportunity to check by his neighbor or any person else without knowledge of the detail. Publication appears valuable only to persons hostile to the taxpayer."

With the appearance of cartoons in many newspapers turning in ribald fashion on the pink slip it might be said that the drive is making progress in publicity.

Gentlemen of the Secret Service: Few jobs in Washington are more important than the headship of the White House secret service, taken over this week end by Col. Edward W. Starling, the rangy, soft-spoken, but sharp-eyed Kentuckian.

For a quarter of a century the place has been filled by the debonair Richard Jervis, who expects to take over the secret service office in his native California. "The Major" has looked after heads of the nation on such memorable occasions as President Wilson's European travels and President Roosevelt's trip to Hawaii. His stock of reminiscences is rich and spicy. He has discreetly let fall innumerable details which have enabled newspaper correspondents to brighten their stories—to humanize Presidents.

Colonel Starling's career has also been spectacular. He came to Washington in the Wilson Administration, following thrilling forays against sharpshooters in various "bad lands." Latterly, he was advance agent on presidential trips—particularly important when President Roosevelt travels—and the job of supervising physical preparations, getting transportation, protection and facilities of every kind was one of tremendous importance.

When it involved arrival of a special train, control of a parade through miles of crowd-lined streets entrance into a strange hall, protection on the rostrum, return through streets probably now disordered by milling crowds and police, whose vigilance tended to relax after the first parade passed, and safe departure of the train on a tight time schedule, it can be seen that this job calls for exceptional talents.

That is not all. The secret service also includes taking care of fanatics and "crack-pots" who present themselves at the White House offices. This job is handled with great tact and sympathy. Individuals often have a long private talk, sitting right on one of the White House office divans, with a charming and attentive gentleman—"Representative of the President" they generally think it is. In reality it will have been Colonel Starling or one of his men, and the fanatic leaves happily assured that his project will be laid before the President. Nowhere else—in this correspondent's foreign experience, is this problem handled with the same humanity.

Colonel Starling's former job as assistant will be filled by Russell Wood, also a veteran of this picked corps. He once enrolled in Amherst College classes, where his job was to protect John Coolidge, and more recently he was in Boston to guard the President's tiny granddaughter Sara, who handily nicknamed him "Woo-Woo."

White House Guest: Amelia Earhart wants a new airplane so she can try for new records.

Sitting with her feet tucked under her on a davenport in an upstairs living room in the White House where she is a guest for a few days, the flier dropped a hint that she would like to have "something very fast, preferably with two motors." She explained that with her present type of plane she had spanned the Atlantic, a good part of the Pacific and had set a transcontinental record.

Asked where she planned to go if she should acquire a new plane, Miss Earhart told newspaper women laughingly, "You've put me in a hard position, because this is the last group I'd confide in."

Yesterday Miss Earhart took her hostess, the President's wife, for a ride in a new kind of automobile—in a Dymaxion, which its driver and inventor, Buckminister Fuller, boasted would go 110 miles an hour. Mr. Fuller did not put his car to its full speed with his distinguished guests aboard but he did show them in how small a space it could turn around and how easily it took the rough roads. Mrs. Roosevelt admitted that she would have some difficulty getting used to the ultra-streamline design of the new car.

The Liberty League: For the second time the Liberty League has taken a stand on the same side of the fence with Franklin D. Roosevelt, thus lending some weight to the organization's original declaration that it was nonpartisan in character and would judge each act of the Administration on its own merits.

In its regular weekly statement it attacked the Black-Connery 30-hour week bill now pending in Congress as violating constitutional principles, fallacious in theory, impossible of enforcement and conducive to a tremendous expansion in federal bureaucracy.

Three weeks ago the league commended the President for opposition to the bonus payment. In both instances it has backed the President against measures which have powerful support throughout the country and ones on which Mr. Roosevelt faces possible defeat unless the opposition can be mustered promptly.

The 30-hour week bill passed the Senate two years ago and was kept out of the House only by the National Recovery Act which as a matter of fact originated in an effort to find some device which would head off a flat limitation of 20 work hours a week on all American labor. At that time the Administration opposed it on the ground that an arbitrary and uniform work week was inconsistent with the wide diversion of conditions in various industries.

The bills, according to the league, represent a repudiation of the right of freedom of contract as guaranteed by the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. The employee may not sell more than a fixed amount of his labor nor may the employer buy more than that amount.

Soviet Invited

Henry Field of the Natural History Museum of Chicago has invited the Soviet Academy of Science to co-operate in an expedition for anthropoligical research among the peoples of the Caucasus.

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I. C. C. in Own Home After Many Years In Rented Quarters

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—For the first time in its 47 years of existence, the Interstate Commerce Commission is not paying rent.

The commission recently moved from a down-town office building to a $5,000,000 monumental edifice on Constitution Avenue which forms a section of the federal triangle.

The building is designed for the special use of the I. C. C. and houses all its branches under one roof. Accommodations for each of the 11 commissioners have spread out from a single-room office into a suite with two private offices and a shower-bath.

On the outside the I. C. C. building is a twin to that into which the Labor Department is now moving. The two are joined by an auditorium, seating 2000, and a cafeteria with room for 450 persons at one sitting. On the other side of the I. C. C., building it is possible to pass directly into the Post Office Department—so directly, in fact, that a number of I. C. C. clerks found themselves lost in the circular Post Office halls before they became accustomed to their new surroundings.

Approximately 286,000 square feet of space has been allotted to the Commission and the Federal Co-ordinator of Railroads; 24,000 feet to the Communications Commission and 4000 feet to the Railroad Administration. The entire building is air-cooled and ventilated so that it will be possible to maintain an even temperature throughout the year.

Canada Checks Data On Cold of 73 Below

IROQUOIS FALLS, Ont., March 4 (AP)—Leon F. Kent, official Government recorder, has supplied the Dominion Meteorological Bureau at Toronto with what he considers authentic proof that the temperature here dropped to 73 degrees below zero late Jan. 22 or early in the morning of Jan. 23.

Leo Barry, power house operator at Twin Falls, four miles from here, has expressed willingness to go on record that at 12:40 a. m., Jan. 23, his carefully calibrated and new alcohol thermometer registered 70 below. Mr. Barry had received his instrument only a few days before Mr. Kent and it had been checked against the Government thermometer.

TORONTO, March 4 (AP)—John Patterson, chief of the Dominion Meteorological Bureau, has stated the 73 degrees below zero temperature claim for Iroquois Falls would not be considered official until detailed information was at hand. He said he had requested Leon F. Kent, official Government recorder at Iroquois Falls, to supply the exact date and hour when the low reading was taken. These data have not yet come to hand.

Fox Film Patents Are Invalidated B[y] U. S. High Cou[rt]

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)— double defeat was suffered today William Fox in Supreme Court i[n] validation of talking picture pate[nts] upon which he sought to coll[ect] more than $100,000,000.

It declared invalid patents [for] making and developing separate pi[c]ture and sound films and then prin[t]ing them on a single film, as well patents on a projecting machine [for] exhibiting the films.

Justice Stone handed down t[he] decisions. No dissent was announc[ed] but Justice Brandeis took no part [in] the decision.

In the combined film case the co[urt] found want of invention and d[e]clared the prior art was such to make the combination of pict[ure] and sound on the same film patentable.

With regard to the projecti[ng] mechanism the court found the[re] was no patentable invention. stated only skill and not inventi[on] was required to produce the wheel mechanism.

The action of the lower courts both cases was reversed.

The Paramount-Publix Corpor[a]tion and others sought to have t[he] patents for making picture a[nd] sound films set aside.

They argued that the decision a lower court in New York u[p]holding the patents was "being us[ed] to coerce substantially" the enti[re] moving picture industry.

The American Tri-Ergon Co[r]poration, organized by Mr. Fox, w[as] said to have acquired dominati[on] over talkie pictures. He brought su[it] for alleged infringement. He al[so] was entitled under the decision royalties in the future. Mr. Fox, few years ago, lost control of h[is] motion picture companies due financial difficulties, but he receiv[ed] substantial remuneration in retur[n].

The process patented by Tr[i-]Ergon consists of making and d[e]veloping separate films of pictu[re] and sound, and printing both on single film.

William D. Mitchell, former A[t]torney General, who represent[ed] Paramount-Publix, insisted that t[he] principle of the process was know[n] before the patents were issued, a[nd] that the process therefore was not patentable invention.

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"Of course, you understand this is strictly a business matter"

Bill is in the process of buying some home-made fudge for his refreshment stand, but he wants it understood that he is buying the fudge to please his customers and not (necessarily) the good-looking little girl who is selling it. It is a fact, however, that Bill's policy of buying food direct from the boys and girls who produce it, is starting a lot of activity in home kitchens.

Bill started his roadside stand to compete with A & P, and naturally he is imitating our methods. A & P has always bought its supplies direct from food producers. We know that we can get better food when we buy it direct from the farm, and that we save our customers' money by cutting out numerous profits. Although we do this for strictly business reasons, we have encouraged the production of more and better food. Like Bill, we offer a steady reliable market to the producers of good food. A & P is the biggest food customer of almost every state in which it has stores.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Children's Music Corner

From Eight to Ten Fingers

By Gladys M. Stein

GEORGE had been busy practicing his scales at the piano for some time when suddenly he turned around on the bench and remarked: "Wouldn't it be wonderful if I had twelve fingers instead of just ten Then I'm sure I could play my scales smooth enough to suit teacher."

"Be thankful for the ten you have," said his mother, who was writing at a desk near the window. "In olden days they had only eight to work with."

"What," exclaimed George. "You don't mean to say that people have more fingers now than they had in years gone by?"

"No, no, not that," she assured him, "but I have learned some surprising facts about fingering in this life story of Johann Sebastian Bach that I've been reading.

"You see, Bach was really the father of our modern system of fingering, and before his time few of the performers on the harpsichord, clavichord, or organ had made use of the thumbs in playing."

"That's queer," mused George, looking at his hands. "I wouldn't know how to get along without mine."

"No, I'm afraid we wouldn't," admitted his mother. "And by the way, son, I believe it would be well worth while for you to make a copy of these systems of fingering that I found in the dictionary for your music scrapbook."

Scrapbook Notes

The idea appealed strongly to George, who was very proud of his scrapbook, and he was soon seated across the desk from his mother.

"Here are the four ways of marking fingering that have been used," she said as she pushed a slip of paper containing the following notes toward him:

1. Oldest system in which the thumb was not used:

1 2 3 4

2. Then when the thumb began to be employed, it was designated by the letter "o." This method was used in Germany as early as 1571.

o 1 2 3 4

In England they marked the thumb with an "x" instead of an "o."

x 1 2 3 4

3. The modern system was used in Germany as early as the time of Bach.

1 2 3 4 5

"This certainly will be something unusual for my scrapbook," declared George eagerly when he had finished copying the notes.

"And thanks a lot for calling my attention to them, too. But tell me, Mother," he asked, "what made you hunt up all these strange fingerings"

"I have to take charge of the music study program at the women's club this month in place of Mrs. Reed, who is out of the city," she replied. "And I just had to find something concerning Bach, because his 250th birthday anniversary comes on March 21, the very same day that our study class meets."

Handel and Bach

"Why, my music club celebrated the 250th anniversary of Handel's birth on Feb. 23," cried George. "I didn't know that they were born in the same year."

"Yes, they were," replied his mother, "and this music history book says that, while Bach made two attempts to become acquainted with Handel, something interfered both times, so they never met.

"Oh, and here's another point which you won't want to miss for your scrapbook," she added quickly. "Before the time of Bach the little finger was seldom used, except for playing intervals of more than a fourth. While the thumb was employed in left-hand passages before they allowed its use in right-hand work."

"It seems silly even to try to play without those fingers," said George rather scornfully.

Mrs. Miller admitted that it did, but she explained to him that the music instruments of those days had had a great deal to do with the fingering used. The keys on the older types of pianos did not fall nearly so deep as on the modern ones, and the tones were more or less staccato. Since the performers could not keep the tones smooth or connected by holding on to the keys, it really didn't matter much which fingers they employed.

"I'd have thought that the thumbs would have been in the way," George argued as he went to his piano and tried to play without using his thumbs.

"They didn't curve their fingers in those days," his mother reminded him. "You must remember that Bach was among the first to curl his fingers, and to play in farther on the keys. And one of these music dictionaries claims that it was this advanced manner of using his hands that helped to make him a leading performer of his period."

"Hey There!" Shouted Mr. William Henry Mouse, "Where You Goin'?"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Animal Town Celebrates Winter

By Ralph Bergengren

IT WAS a quiet evening in the home of the Bears, that is, it would have been a quiet evening except that Mayor John Bear kept prowling around. Mrs. Bear had settled herself by the fire with her darning basket and the family stockings, for it was that day of the week when the stockings had been washed and ironed but hadn't been darned.

Theodore and Dorothy Bear were doing a jigsaw puzzle that when completed would be a pretty picture of the Animal Town Free Public Library. But Mayor John Bear was just prowling around all over the house.

"There, Teddy," said Dorothy. "I think this piece must be part of the front door."

"But you see it isn't Dorothy," said Theodore. "It doesn't fit. Perhaps it is part of the chimney."

Mayor Bear sat down and seemed lost in thought for several minutes. Then he got up and began to prowl again.

"For mercy's sake, John," said Mrs. Bear, "what are you looking for?"

"I'm trying to find the Old Animals Almanac," said Mayor Bear.

"Oh, the Old Animal's Almanac," said Mrs. Bear. "I was consulting it yesterday to find out the latest way to stuff a baked onion. Did you look in the kitchen?"

"I did," said Mr. Bear. "But I will look again."

Mrs. Bear heard him prowling about the kitchen. Presently he came back.

"I've found it," said Mr. Bear. "In the clock."

"I remember," said Mrs. Bear. "I put it there so it would be convenient."

Mr. Bear sat down with the Old Animal's Almanac. "Ha-ha-ha-ha," ejaculated Mr. Bear. "Ho-ho-ho-ho. He-he-he-he."

Mayor Bear's Proclamation

"Whatever *has* happened to you now" asked Mrs. Bear.

"I was reading the funny anecdotes," said Mr. Bear, after he had controlled his merriment. "I always do, and they always make me laugh. I can't read them too often. But what I want to find out is when the moon will be full and whether we will have snow at that time. Ah! Here we are. 'About now expect snow.' The moon, I see, will be in its last quarter just when the Old Animal tells us to expect snow. And then the moon will be full just when the Almanac says 'colder with west winds.' A perfect winter evening with a full moon and plenty of snow."

"I've found a piece of somebody," said Dorothy. "Where does she go?"

"I've found the rest of her," said Theodore. "She's the librarian. And she goes right in there beside the front door."

"If I may ask," said Mrs. Bear, poking her front paw into the foot of a stocking to see if there was a hole in the toe, "why are you so interested in the weather?"

"I am about to issue my annual proclamation for the Winter Festival," said Mayor Bear. "As the Old Animal's Almanac might put it, 'About now expect the Animal Town Winter Festival.' Coasting, skating, skiing, snowshoeing, ice-boating, and so forth et cetera. Snow and a full round moon illuminating the merrymakers is desirable. Fortunately, my dear, one can always depend on the Old Animal's Almanac. I don't know how the Old Animal does it—but when the Almanac says the moon will be full the moon always is full. I have never known it to fail."

"I expect," said Mrs. Bear, skillfully filling up the hole she had found in the toe of the Mayor's stocking, "that the T. Wentworth Bears will invite their cousin Matilda. They always do."

"It will take me most of tomorrow to write that proclamation," said Mayor Bear, "so I think I will go to bed early."

"We will all go to bed early," said Mrs. Bear.

Now the way Mayor John Bear issued a proclamation was to write it and then give to to Editor Squirrel who printed it on the front page of the Animal Town Gazette. So the next morning the Bears had an early breakfast and the Mayor hurried away to the Town Hall and locked himself up in his office with plenty of paper and ink and pens and pencils and blotters and rubbers and ink erasers and dictionaries and anything else that you need to write with. And two evenings later when Mr. William Henry Mouse borrowed the Animal Town Gazette from his neighbor Mr. Chipmunk—there was the Mayor's proclamation on the front page, with a picture of the Mayor himself when he had been a young bear.

Mr. Mouse unfolded the Animal Town Gazette after he had had dinner, put on his slippers, and settled himself in his chair.

"Ah!" said Mr. Mouse. "I must get out my ice-boat. Will you listen to this, Emmaline."

"I am washing the dishes," said Mrs. Mouse from the kitchen.

"They can wait," said Mr. Mouse. "They can wait. It's a proclamation."

The Winter Festival

"Very well. If it's a proclamation," said Mrs. Mouse, standing in the kitchen door and wiping a dish. "I suppose one should hear a proclamation as soon as possible, though I dare say it could wait until after I've done the dishes."

"'Important Proclamation,'" read Mr. Mouse, making his rather squeaky voice as impressive as he could, "'by Mayor John Bear. If it was always summer that would be too much of a good thing and so it would be if it was always winter. But nature knows what is good for animals. So when it is summer that is something to celebrate, and when it is winter that is something to celebrate. But if it was always summer or always winter there wouldn't be anything to celebrate except something else.

"'And so, in humble gratitude for anything more to celebrate it behooves us to celebrate winter by a festival devoted to those fine sports and pastimes which we cannot enjoy in summer, such as coasting, skating, skiing, snowshoeing, ice-boating, and so forth et cetera. As a poet has said—

"'"The snow, the snow,
The beautiful snow!
Hop on your sled
And away you go."

For all these reasons, and seeing by the Old Animal's Almanac that we may soon expect snow, I, John Bear, Mayor of Animal Town, do appoint and proclaim the evening of the next full moon for a Winter Festival with coasting, skating, skiing, snowshoeing, ice-boating, and so forth et cetera.

John Bear, Mayor.

P. S.—I left my Old Animal's Almanac at home, so I do not know just what evening that will be, but you can all look it up.'"

Animal Town Turns Out

"I think it's nonsense," said Mrs. Mouse, wiping the last dish and taking off her apron. "As if any animal that wanted to couldn't do any of those things without being told by John Bear. For my part, I shall stay in the house where it is warm."

Almost everybody in Animal Town except Mrs. William Henry Mouse was delighted with Mayor John Bear's proclamation, and almost everybody who didn't have an Old Animal's Almanac in the house hurried to consult with somebody who did.

When the time came to expect snow almost everybody expected it, and when the snow came almost nobody was surprised though many wondered how the Old Animal's Almanac knew so much in advance about the weather. And the moon was full the very evening the Old Animal had said it would be.

That full moon shone brightly and whitely on Lollipop Pond, which the Animal Town Street Department had swept clear of snow. But the snow was deep on the hill beside the pond, and everybody in Animal Town was out except a few who, like Mrs. Mouse, stayed at home where it was warm.

Mayor John Bear was there on his skiis and Johnny Raccoon on his grandfather's skates that had come down in the family and Mr. T. Wentworth Bear with his hockey stick and Matilda Bear on the double-runner she had hired of Raccoon and Fox, with Mr. Fox to steer and Mr. Raccoon to push.

"Hey there!" shouted Mr. William Henry Mouse to Johnny Raccoon, "Where you goin'?"

Mr. Mouse had started in his ice-boat at one side of the pond and with the wind fair behind him he was sailing rapidly toward the other side. He kept a sharp lookout ahead. There stood Mr. T. Wentworth Bear on his skates looking about for somebody to play hockey with him.

"If he doesn't move for another second or two," said Mr. Mouse to himself, thinking in a flash as one does when ice-boating, "I shall get past *him* all right. But there comes Johnny Raccoon, and at the speed he is making, well, I don't know. I don't know. He doesn't seem to see me, so perhaps I had better shout a warning. Yes, I really had better shout a warning. Hey there ——"

But before he could finish adding "Where you goin'?" Mr. Mouse had sailed in front of Johnny Raccoon and within an inch and a half of Mr. T. Wentworth Bear's right hind paw skate.

Shall We Play a Game?

Telegrams

This game requires paper and a pencil for each player. Having furnished them, the leader asks ten persons, in succession, to give a letter of the alphabet—any letter chosen at random. These are set down in the order in which the players named them.

Next, the name of some well-known person must be chosen as the sender of the telegram and a second well-known person must be selected as the one to whom the telegram is to be addressed.

The players now set to work to concoct a telegram of ten words, whose initial letters must be the given letters of the alphabet in the very same order they were named.

When all the messages have been written they are read out loud by the players in turn. It is surprising what ingenious variations will be produced.

Feather Football

The simplest games are often the jolliest. And so it is with Feather Football.

The players kneel on the floor around the circumference of a sheet which each person holds up, by both hands, close under his chin. The sheet should be stretched fairly tight.

The player who is "it" stands outside this area of sheet but as near to it as he can get. A feather is tossed on to the sheet to start the game. The player who is "it" has the task of scoring a touchdown by getting possession of the feather.

The feather is kept in constant motion by the players who blow it furiously to and fro, so that "it" may not capture it. "It" skips about wildly in his effort to seize it. He will need all the agility he possesses until, finally, the moment comes when the players get to laughing so uproariously they have no blow left in them.

Then "it" triumphantly captures the feather and joins the circle around the sheet, while some one else must try his luck at scoring a feather touchdown.

Klop-Klop

"Klop-klop," which means "knock-knock," is a game Dutch peasant children love to play.

One player—we will call her Rietje—faces the others, who stand in a row. Pretending to knock at a door, she says, "Klop-klop."

"Who is there?" the other players ask.

"A girl."
"What is her name?"
"Rietje."
"What has she come for?"
"To fetch a little boy."
"Who?"

Reitje names one of the boys in the row.

Then she hops forward, and raising her hands as high as her head, clasps those of the boy so that when she hops backward again he goes too.

They unclasp hands, but, continuing to hop backward and forward, each tries to make the other stop. The first to have both feet on the ground joins the row, and the other becomes "Klop-klop," the game commencing once more.

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As Described by An Ex-Resident Correspondent

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March 27, 28, 29

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The Home Forum

The Hyacinth Room

THE hyacinths grew in china bowls, which stood upon the long carved chest in front of one window. They ranged in color from true hyacinth-blue, through the delicately green-veined cream and white, to the warm flush of pink. Their fragile beauty both enhanced and completed the charm of the room. They were as inseparable from the atmosphere of their dwelling-place as is the memory of the room, from the first faint scent of hyacinths that comes to me however many miles away I may be from that quiet Gloucestershire valley.

The house stands with Georgian solidity, red-cheeked and square-shouldered, in its trim formal garden. Neat flagged paths border the meticulously tidy flower-beds. Japonica burns little scarlet lamps of welcome as it clambers beside the deep-set, beautifully shaped windows. Snowdrops flank the path leading up to the pillared doorway.

Beyond the low red wall of the garden, lies meadowland. At the end of the orchard, the daffodils grow like pallid sunlight in the grass. A little river, willow-bordered, loops through the valley. Tree-clad slopes climb upward to the gray ridge of the Cotswold hills, which raise bare shoulders to the leaden sky.

Inside the hyacinth room, all is coziness and warmth. A bright fire blazes in the hearth, sending flickering reflections to dance in the shining blue and white tiles of the fireplace. An old clock ticks solemnly in the quietness of the afternoon. Great-aunts and uncles look down from their miniatures beside the mantelshelf. In front of the fire, a cat takes his ease and blinks drowsily in the heat.

The cool surface of the white walls gathers and reflects the last radiance of wintry light in the dusk of the late afternoon. The hyacinths gleam palely in the shadows. Their heavy perfume is exquisitely diluted by the coldness of the outer air, that filters into the sheltering warmth of the room through the partially open windows. The fragrance of burning logs, resinous and sweet, mingles with the delicate scent of the blossoms.

The firelight flickers on the polished furniture, on the silver tea-service, on the frail china. It is as though the room has been waiting for a century or more, with the fire burning brightly and the tea things set with Cranfordian precision upon the prim whiteness of the hand-embroidered cloth. It has not moved out of its picture.

P. F. W.

Wind

ON storm nights I hear
Wind racing through the trees
Like water through a weir;

But from what source it rose,
Or toward what distant bourne
It rushes, no man knows.

H. E. HOLLAND

Salute to a Patagonian Garden

TO SPEAK of flower gardens first. On the whole I think those in the tropics are disappointing as compared with those in subtropical and temperate climes. Flowers are scarce there in any case; even in the forest the monotonous greenery overwhelms the little colour provided by the wild flowers; and the gardens for their effect must depend far more upon foliage plants and shrubs than actual flowers, few of which are at all brilliant, though there is the bougainvillea, scarlet as well as pink, but that is a creeper, and at times a tree; so that the garden is attractive by reason of its trees and shrubs rather than its flowers, nor does it appeal so much by contrast with its surroundings. But to obtain all the wonder of contrast we must go to Patagonia, three thousand miles south. There the garden is set off by its surroundings as a picture by its frame, or, better, a view from a window, or a glimpse of sea and mountain through the porthole of a ship. Outside drab desolation, the grey-brown monotony of the pampa, inside a blaze of colour in which the blues of delphiniums are often dominant; but I can only speak of the total effect, and I suppose this is unconsciously enhanced by the knowledge of what a labour of love it has been to create the garden—the windscreen of palings and poplar, water laid on, and then the scrap of green lawn, tended as at home, some pines and whitethorn and perhaps lilac, climbing roses, and the annuals providing the blaze of colour.

I salute the Patagonian garden (it is only to be had at some favoured "estancias," it is not a common phenomenon) as one of the most attractive things I know.—E. F. EVERY, D. D., in "South American Memories of Thirty Years." (London: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. New York: Macmillan.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ......$9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six months ....$4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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BEACH DONKEYS: A Crayon Drawing by Russell Reeve

THE afternoon was slack; the sky overcast. The donkeys were not within hearing of the merry-making to which they are accustomed on a summer day. All that could be heard was the chanting at a small religious gathering assembled under the promenade and the undertones of gossip at a neighboring tea stall, and beach photographers, for even the sea was sluggish and silent.

Under such conditions, these patient creatures could be sketched unhurriedly, since the chances of their being withdrawn from the group by eager young riders was remote. A little shifting of the position right or left was all that was needed to keep an animal in the line of vision, should it change its position. And the transference of their weight from one hind leg to the other at intervals was all the problem the artist had to face. Though at the end, the artist was reminded—and rightly so—that, things being as they are, donkeys earn a little as artists' models when they are not trotting around for joy rides.

Kings of American Print-Makers

FROM the very beginning the prints published by Nathaniel Currier and Currier & Ives appealed to the masses. This may be attributed to the age-old law of cause and effect. Currier & Ives were among the first lithographers to sense the pictorial desires of the public. They published prints the people wanted, and knew the news value of prints, as well as their decorative value. Combining this knowledge, as they did, with a vivid sense of color, there is no cause for wonderment in the tremendous circulation achieved by their products. But also it must be remembered that Currier & Ives prints, when first published, were cheap. Every one could afford to buy them; in fact, many subjects were priced at but a few cents each. These prints are popular to-day chiefly because they are readily obtainable. The fact that ridiculously high prices have been paid, and probably will continue to be paid, for some of them is incidental. If they were as scarce as engravings by Paul Revere, the prices would be even higher, but far fewer collectors would be interested in them or even know about them. It is almost impossible for really scarce prints to become a popular vogue. And so Currier & Ives, with a tremendous quantity-production and a gallery comprising thousands of subjects, have been enthroned as kings of American print-makers.

In scrutinizing the long list of prints published by N. Currier and Currier & Ives we are immediately confronted with the tremendous task involved in separating the wheat from the chaff. One almost wishes that Currier prints could be winnowed like grain, so plentiful is the chaff and so scarce is the wheat. But here again the tremendous quantity-production comes to the rescue; no matter how much winnowing one does, there will always be left a great variety of good subjects from which to choose.

The business was conducted and most of the prints produced during a period that may be roughly bracketed between the years 1835-1885. During these years they pictured practically every event of importance that happened in America by land or sea; they commemorated every new invention, every new activity. Historians tell us that America's great period of expansion, territorially and commercially, might almost be bracketed between the same years of 1835 to 1885. Events of supreme historic importance were taking place—perhaps not recognized as such at the time, but certainly so recognized to-day. And Currier & Ives pictured these events to the best of their ability, commissioning artists in whom they had confidence to draw directly from the subject and on the lithographic stone.

In dividing the output into more or less general subject-heads for the purpose of discussion, one realizes perhaps more vividly the large element of romance in the subjects depicted. Currier & Ives no doubt knew that romance lurked in the railroad history then being written in the long lines of rails stretching in every direction from the first modest beginnings. They sensed, too, the same element in the development of the steamboat and in the swift clipper ships. No other American lithographer handled these subjects as did Currier & Ives, and they should be given every credit for the achievement.—CARL W. DREPPERD, in "Early American Prints." (New York: Century.)

Where All the Houses Perch on Stilts

YOU think your canoe-men are taking you to some place where there is a river entrance that they know of; but presently you come to a place where the forest wall on the north bank sweeps away in a bay-like curve, the splendid grey-white columns of its giant cotton and redwood trees looking like the façade of some vast inchoate temple; then your canoe flies round, and charges into the papyrus reed bank with which the bay is filled, and you spend maybe an hour, maybe several, pulling it onward through these kings of all the water-weeds, and, having passed through them, you do not come to a bank, but find the water goes on into the forest, and into that great glorious strange world of gloom and grandeur you go, too. One hundred and fifty feet above you now there is a dense canopy, formed by the interlaced crowns of the trees, and their infinity of bush-ropes and parasitical plants, that shuts out all the sky; around you on all sides in the green gloom are countless thousands of grey bare tree-columns, as straight as ships' masts, and between them a twisted medley of great bare black bush-ropes, looking as if they were some Homeric battle of serpents that at its height had been fixed forever by some magic spell, while beneath you and away into the shadowed vastness lay the stagnant currentless dark waters, making a floor for the forest, a floor whose face is like that of a mirror seen in gloom—dimly showing you the forms outside it, seeming to have in it images of unknown things.

Your canoe sweeps surely on through the tree-columned aisle, until you reach a slight clay mound that is above water-level. On it there is the village your companions are making for. Every house in that village stands upon stilts—very rickety stilts that look as if the house had taken to them some night hurriedly, when an extra rise in the water round threatened to wash it away and gave it no time to get proper ones. There are not many villages in this sort of country, the few that there are are on clay mounds, and are inhabited by people who are down after the fishing at certain seasons of the year only, whose real villages are away on the slopes of the strange bubble-shaped forested mountains that here and there rise out of the level of the Ouronogou swamp. But in spite of the mosquitoes that abound; in spite of the way crocodiles come among the stilts of your houses at night and swish about with their tails in a way that makes you think that if those crocodiles are not more careful they will certainly have the houses and you down on the top of them; in spite of there being no chickens in the village, also because of the crocodiles; in spite of there being no children brought there, for the same sufficient reason . . . I know a village in the Ouronogou country that stands among the wailing trees of a broad lake, and I would gladly be there now, because in the morning time (while black night was still around me) I could look up and see Mount Santagong's summit far away, taking onto itself in flushes of daffodil, amethyst and rose, the light of the dawn, and I could hear the plantain birds whistling their low mellow calls to the dawn, for it comes among us and makes everything glorious with colour, warmth and beauty, while the night, accompanied by its crocodiles, slides away down into the dark waters. It is like a vision of heaven. It does not last long; the white mists soon curl up out of the dark waters round you, and wrap you up in their chill embrace for hours, and then they fade away and leave you with the grey sky overhead again, a heavy grey sky that seems to rest on the treetops during the dry season, and of course if you are not on a lake you cannot see your vision at all, because you are too shut in, and you only know when the dawn is come by the chill of it and the mist creeping up in the swamp forest around you—coiling and twisting among the tree columns like vast serpents, playing with wind as only West African mists can.—From "The Life of Mary Kingsley," by STEPHEN GWYNN. (New York: Macmillan.)

"ΤΟ ΠΡΩΙ ΕΡΧΕΤΑΙ ΑΓΑΛΛΙΑΣΙΣ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὑπὸ τὴν πίεσιν τῶν τωρινῶν καταστάσεων τοῦ κόσμου, ὅπου φόβοι πάσης φύσεως προβάλλουν μὲ ἀξιώσεις νὰ κυβερνοῦν τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, εἶναι παρήγορον καὶ ἐνθαρρυντικὸν νὰ ἐνθυμούμεθα τὰς πολλὰς παραινέσεις τῆς Βίβλου πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ χαίρουν. Πῶς δύναται ἓν ἄτομον ἢ ἓν ἔθνος νὰ εἶναι εὐγνῶμον χωρὶς νὰ χαίρῃ, καὶ πῶς νὰ χαίρῃ χωρὶς νὰ εἶναι εὐγνῶμον; Τὸ χαίρειν, ὅμως, δὲν παρουσιάζει τίποτε τὸ περίπλοκον ἢ δύσκολον· Τὸ οὐσιῶδες εἶναι ἡ προθυμία νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ τις τὰς εὐλογίας καὶ νὰ χαίρῃ.

Αἰσθάνεταί τις τὸν πειρασμὸν νὰ διακηρύξῃ ὅτι δὲν ἔχει τίποτε διὰ τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ χαίρῃ; Φαίνονται τὰ προβλήματά του νὰ εἶναι βαρύτερα παντὸς ἄλλου πράγματος; Ἐν τοιαύτῃ περιπτώσει ἂς ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὴν ἀνάγκην τῆς πραγματοποιήσεως τῆς χαρᾶς ἡ ὁποία "ἔρχεται τὸ πρωΐ", τῆς χαρᾶς ἡ ὁποία πρέπει κατ' ἀνάγκην νὰ ἔλθῃ μὲ τὴν ἀνατολὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης σκέψεως· διότι δὲν πρέπει βεβαίως νὰ λησμονήσῃ ὅτι τῳόντι εἶναι τέκνον τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Βεβαίως θὰ ηὐλογεῖτο κανεὶς ἐὰν ἐξηρεύνα τὴν Βίβλον δι' ὅλας τὰς περικοπὰς ὅπου γίνεται λόγος περὶ χαρᾶς καὶ ἀγαλλιάσεως. Ἀναμφιβόλως θὰ ἔχαιρε διὰ τὸ προνόμιον νὰ ἔχῃ καὶ νὰ ἐφαρμόζῃ μὲ νόησιν τὰς ἐν αὐτῇ περιεχομένας θαυμασίας διδασκαλίας. Ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μανθάνει νὰ ἀγαπᾷ τὴν Βίβλον περισσότερον ἀπὸ ποτὲ πρότερον, ἐφόσον μανθάνει νὰ τὴν ἑρμηνεύῃ πνευματικῶς διὰ τῶν διδασκαλιῶν τοῦ ἐγχειριδίου "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy. Δὲν ὑπάρχουν σήμερον ἄλλα βιβλία τόσον εὐρέως ἀναγινωσκόμενα μεταξὺ τῶν Χριστιανικῶν ἐθνῶν, οὔτε ἄλλα βιβλία ἐπιτελοῦντα τόσον πολὺ διὰ τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα.

Ὁ Ψαλμῳδὸς ἦτο ἐκεῖνος ὁ ὁποῖος διεκήρυξε, "τὸ ἑσπέρας δύναται νὰ συγκατοικήσῃ κλαυθμός, ἀλλὰ τὸ πρωῒ ἔρχεται ἀγαλλίασις." Εἶναι ὡς νὰ εἶχεν εἴπει ὅτι ὁ κλαυθμὸς ἐπικρατεῖ εἰς τὴν ἀφώτιστον ἢ σκοτισμένην σκέψιν, ἀλλὰ ἡ χαρὰ ἔρχεται μὲ τὴν ἀνατολὴν τῆς ἀληθείας. Ὁ Ἰησοῦς μίαν φορὰν εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς μαθητάς του, "θέλετε γνωρίσει τὴν ἀλήθειαν, καὶ ἡ ἀλήθεια θέλει σᾶς ἐλευθερώσει." Ἀφοῦ ἡ ἀλήθεια περὶ παντὸς πραγματικοῦ εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα, τὸ γνωρίζειν τὴν ἀλήθειαν θεραπεύει τὸν ἄνθρωπον ἀπὸ ὅ,τι δήποτε θὰ ἐστενοχώρει ἢ θὰ διετάραττε, θὰ προεκάλει φόβον ἢ ἀνησυχίαν.

Ὅταν, διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὁ σπουδαστὴς μανθάνει νὰ πνευματοποιῇ τὸν τρόπον τοῦ σκέπτεσθαι, καὶ εἶναι οὕτως ἱκανὸς νὰ ἀναλύῃ μὲ συνέπειαν "τὰ πράγματα εἰς σκέψεις" (Science and Health) (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία σ. 123), εὑρίσκει ὅτι τὸ "πρωΐ" δὲν περιορίζεται εἰς ὡρισμένας ὥρας τῆς ἡλιακῆς ἡμέρας, ἀλλὰ ὅτι εἶναι ἡ ἀνατολὴ τῆς ἀληθείας εἰς τὴν σκέψιν του. Αὐτὴ δὲ ἡ ἀνατολὴ δύναται νὰ φανερωθῇ ἀκόμη καὶ κατὰ κάποιαν μεσονύκτιον ὥραν νοεροῦ σκότους. Εἰς τὸ Γλωσσάριον τοῦ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 591), ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἔχει ὁρίσει τὸ πρωῒ ὡς "φῶς· σύμβολον τῆς Ἀληθείας· ἀποκάλυψις καὶ πρόοδος." Ἡ ἀνατολή, λοιπόν, τῆς ἀληθείας εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν οὐδέποτε δύναται νὰ φέρῃ ἄλλο τι εἰμὴ χαρὰν καὶ "ἀποκάλυψιν καὶ πρόοδον."

Ὁ εἰλικρινὴς σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μανθάνει πῶς νὰ ἀναγνωρίζῃ τὴν χαρὰν ἡ ὁποία "ἔρχεται τὸ πρωΐ." Ἐξυπνᾷ εἰς νέαν ἡμέραν, καὶ μανθάνει ὅτι ἡ ἀντανακλωμένη του χαρὰ καὶ τὸ ἐπακόλουθον τῆς ἡ χρησιμότης αὐτῆς εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους εἶναι ἀνάλογος πρὸς τὴν πνευματικήν του φώτισιν ἢ νόησιν. Ἡ ἀνατολὴ τῆς ἀληθείας φέρει θεραπείαν, ἀκριβῶς ὅπως ἡ ἀνατολὴ τῆς ἡμέρας διαλύει τὸ σκότος τῆς νυκτός. Ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι πάντοτε ἀληθινή, ἀκριβῶς ὅπως ὁ ἥλιος πάντοτε φέγγει· ἐνῷ τὸ σκότος εἶναι μόνον ἡ ἀπουσία τοῦ φωτός. Μὲ τὸ νὰ παραδέχεται κανεὶς τὰς ἀμφιβολίας, τοὺς φόβους καὶ τὰ ἐπιχειρήματα τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου λεγομένου νοῦ ὡς πραγματικά, ἀνακαλύπτει ὅτι ἡ περὶ φωτὸς καὶ χαρᾶς αἴσθησίς του δυνατὸν νὰ ἀκρωτηριασθῇ ἕως ὅτου μάθῃ διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης πῶς νὰ ἀντικρούῃ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐπιχειρήματα μὲ τὴν ἀλήθειαν τοῦ εἶναι.

Ὁ κηπουρὸς γνωρίζει πῶς νὰ προετοιμάσῃ τὸν κῆπον του εἰς θέσιν ὅπου νὰ τὸν φθάνῃ τὸ φῶς τοῦ ἡλίου. Οὕτω καὶ ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης μανθάνει διηνεκῶς νὰ καλλιεργῇ λαμπρὰς σκέψεις εἰς τὸν ἀγρὸν τῆς διανοίας του, τοιουτοτρόπως δὲ θὰ ἀφίνῃ νὰ εἰσέρχεται τὸ ἡλιόφως τῆς χαρᾶς καὶ τῆς εὐτυχίας. Δὲν προσδοκᾷ καλὰ ἀποτελέσματα ἀπὸ κακὴν ἐφαρμογήν. Ἐξ ἄλλου προσδοκᾷ, καὶ δικαιοῦται νὰ προσδοκᾷ, θαυμάσια ἀποτελέσματα ἐφόσον ἐντείνει μὲ συνέπειαν τὴν ὀρθὴν προσπάθειαν. Δυνατὸν νὰ ὑπάρξουν στιγμαὶ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν οἱουδήποτε, κατὰ τὰς ὁποίας τοῦ φαίνεται σχεδὸν ἀδύνατον νὰ εἶναι εὔθυμος, ἀλλὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐνθυμούμεθα ὅτι δὲν δυνάμεθα νὰ προσδοκῶμεν καλὰ ἀποτελέσματα ἄνευ τοῦ ἡλιόφωτος τῆς χαρᾶς διὰ νὰ μᾶς βοηθῇ νὰ αὐξάνωμεν καὶ νὰ ἀναπτυσσώμεθα. Θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ εἴμεθα πάντοτε πρόθυμοι νὰ κάμωμεν τὴν προσπάθειαν νὰ εἴμεθα πάντοτε εὔθυμοι, διότι οὕτω πράττοντες ἀντιδρῶμεν κατὰ τῆς ἀτομικῆς μας δοξασίας εἰς τὴν δυσθυμίαν καὶ ὅλα τὰ κακὰ τῆς ἐπακόλουθα. Ἂς ἐνθυμηθῶμεν, λοιπόν, ὅτι ἡ χαρὰ εἶναι δι' ἡμᾶς ὅ,τι τὸ ἡλιόφως διὰ τὰ ἄνθη, καὶ θὰ δυνάμεθα νὰ ἔχωμεν χαρὰν τόσην ὅσην θέλομεν νὰ δεχθῶμεν καὶ νὰ ἐκφράσωμεν.

Ἐννοῶν ὅτι ἔχει δικαιώματα ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ, τοῦ ὡραίου, καὶ τοῦ ἀληθοῦς, λόγῳ τῆς κληρονομίας του ὡς τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὁ σπουδαστὴς γνωρίζει ὅτι τίποτε δὲν δύναται νὰ τοῦ κλέψῃ τὸ πνευματικόν του φῶς καὶ τὴν πνευματικήν του χαράν. Τὰ ἀξιώνει ὡς κληρονομίαν του, καὶ καθημερινῶς ἀποδεικνύει τὸ δικαίωμά του ἐπὶ τῆς εὐεργετικῆς των ἐπιρροῆς εἰς ὅλας του τὰς ὑποθέσεις. Ἀκριβῶς ὅπως ὁ ἄγγελος τοῦ παλαιοῦ καιροῦ ἐκήρυξε κατὰ τὴν ἔλευσιν τοῦ Ἰησοῦ, "μὴ φοβεῖσθε, διότι ἰδού, εὐαγγελίζομαι εἰς ἐσᾶς χαρὰν μεγάλην, ἥτις θέλει εἶσθαι εἰς πάντα τὸν λαόν," οὕτω καὶ ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποδεικνύει ὅτι αἱ ὑποσχέσεις τῆς Βίβλου ἐκπληρώνονται ἐκ νέου, καὶ ὅτι ὁ Χριστὸς φανερώνεται σήμερον εἰς τὰς καρδίας καὶ τὰς ζωὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων. Αὐτὸς ὁ παντοτεινὸς Χριστὸς εἶναι ὁ Σωτὴρ τοῦ κόσμου. Δὲν θὰ εἴμεθα, λοιπόν, εὐγνώμονες καὶ δὲν θὰ χαίρωμεν διὰ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν τοῦ νὰ "εὐαγγελιζώμεθα", πρᾶγμα τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ φέρῃ ἐν τέλει χαρὰν εἰς ὅλον τὸν κόσμον;

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Joy cometh in the morning"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNDER the stress of present-day world conditions, when fears of all sorts would claim to govern mankind, it is comforting and encouraging to recall the many admonitions to be found in the Bible to the effect that men should rejoice. How can an individual or a nation be grateful without rejoicing, and how rejoice without being grateful? There is, however, nothing complicated or difficult about rejoicing: all that is essential is a willingness to recognize one's blessings and be glad!

Is someone tempted to declare that he has nothing to rejoice over? Do his own problems seem to outweigh everything else? Then let him recognize the need for the realization of the joy that "cometh in the morning," the joy that must necessarily come with the dawning of Truth upon human thought; for certainly he must not forget that in reality he is a child of God.

Assuredly, one would be blessed were he to follow through the Bible all the references on the subject of joy and rejoicing. He would undoubtedly find himself rejoicing that he is privileged to have and understandingly to apply the wonderful teachings found therein. The student of Christian Science learns to love the Bible more than ever before, as he learns to interpret it spiritually through the teachings of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. There are no other books today so widely read among Christian nations, and no other books doing so much for humanity.

It was the Psalmist who declared, "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." It is as though he had said that weeping obtains in the unenlightened or darkened thought, but joy comes with the dawn of the truth. Jesus once said to his disciples, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Since the truth about everything real is ever present, knowing the truth heals one of whatever would distress or disturb, whatever would cause apprehension or anxiety.

When, through Christian Science, the student learns to spiritualize his thinking, and thus is able consistently to resolve "*things into thoughts*" (Science and Health, p. 123), he finds that "morning" is not confined to certain hours of the solar day, but that it is the dawning of the truth in his thought. And this dawn may appear even at some midnight hour of mental darkness. In the Glossary in Science and Health (p. 591) Mrs. Eddy has defined morning as "light; symbol of Truth; revelation and progress." The dawn of the truth, then, in human consciousness can never bring aught but joy and "revelation and progress."

The earnest student of Christian Science is learning how to recognize the joy that "cometh in the morning." He awakens to a new day, and learns that his reflected joy and his consequent helpfulness to others are in proportion to his spiritual illumination or understanding. The dawn of Truth brings healing, even as the dawn of day dispels the darkness of the night. Truth always is true, just as the sun always is shining; while darkness is only the absence of light. Through accepting as real the doubts and fears and arguments of the human so-called mind, one discovers that his sense of light and joy may be curtailed, until he learns through Christian Science how to resist such arguments with the truth of being.

The gardener knows how to prepare his garden in a place where the sunshine reaches it. Just so the student of Christian Science is constantly learning to cultivate glorious thoughts in the field of his thinking, and so he must let in the sunlight of joy and happiness. He does not expect good results from wrong practice. On the other hand, he expects and has a right to expect, wonderful results as he is consistently putting forth right endeavor. There may be times in the experience of everyone when it seems almost impossible to be joyful, but we should remember that we cannot expect good results without the sunshine of joy to help us grow and unfold. We should always be willing to make the effort to be joyful, for in so doing we are counteracting our individual belief in depression and all its attendant evils. Let us, therefore, remember that joy is to us as sunshine to the flowers, and we can have just as much of it as we will receive and express.

Understanding that he is entitled to the good, the beautiful, and the true because of his heritage as a child of God, the student knows that nothing can rob him of his spiritual light and joy. He claims it as his heritage, and daily demonstrates his right to its beneficent influence in all his affairs. Just as the angel of old proclaimed at the advent of Jesus, "Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people," so Christian Science is proving that the Bible promises are being renewedly fulfilled, and that the Christ is appearing today in the hearts and lives of men. This forever Christ is the Saviour of the world. Shall we not, then, be grateful and rejoice for the opportunity to bear the "good tidings" that will ultimately bring joy to all the world?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

A Robin is Flying

SOMEWHERE a robin is flying to me
With a heart to match mine,
Waiting and watching
For spring;
It may be as soon as tomorrow
I will hear his salute at my window,
It may come tomorrow—
The flash of his wing.

HESTER BUELL

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and
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Prices Inclined to Sag in Quiet and Irregular Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Slightly Easier Price Movement In Slow Market

Fractionally Lower Range for Leaders—Traders on Sidelines

By Forrest Price

It was a muddy track.

That's why the stock market pace was so slow today.

One thing and another tended to confuse traders.

They did not know which way to turn, so dealings on the exchange were extremely small.

Transfers amounted to only 430,000 shares.

In the first place the marking up of London gold to a new high price and slumping of the pound to a new low was regarded as an important development, but traders did not know exactly what effect the gyrations in foreign exchange would have upon American securities.

Then the ever-present uncertainty as to what Congress might do in the way of new legislation affecting business is another unsettling factor.

Accordingly there were few buyers today.

And not so many sellers either.

But apparently there were more sellers than buyers, and fractional declines were the result.

Some losses reached 2 points or more, but these were few. Johns-Manville dropped more than 2 points to a new low. Foster Wheeler preferred was off about 2. Spiegel-May-Stern was down as much.

Declines of more than a point were established by Hahn Department Stores preferred, General Railway Signal, Howe Sound, Shell Union Oil preferred, McIntyre Porcupine and Brooklyn Manhattan. All of the West Penn Electric issues hit new lows.

Gains were made by Columbia Pictures certificates and Universal Pipe.

March 15 financing by the United States Government at new low interest rates had the effect of strengthening Government bonds. Notwithstanding the further drop in the pound sterling, British 5½s held firm. Corporate issues were somewhat mixed.

Sugar was a strong spot among the commodities. Cotton was easy. Grain prices moved unevenly within a narrow range.

Outstanding among the various financial and business developments was the continued drive today against the pound sterling. Pressure in the London market is said to have come principally from continental bears. The price of gold went to a new high today in that market, and trading in it was heavy.

Today marks the beginning of another two years of the present Administration and the New Deal. Opinions among economists and financial people generally as to how much has been accomplished toward business recovery in the last two years depend to a large extent upon their political affiliations.

However, it must be admitted that business conditions are still chaotic, and that while progress has been made the NRA has still to prove its right to exist. How much business improvement owes to the New Deal is almost entirely a matter of opinion.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; dullness rules trading.

Bonds: Uneven; United States governments higher.

Curb: Irregular; utilities improve.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; sterling again declined.

Cotton: Quiet; local and foreign selling; liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; Wall Street buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; foreign exchange uncertainty.

Corn: Lower; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 25 higher; top $14, new high.

Hogs: 10 higher; top $9.65, new high.

Foreign

London—Moderately active trading prevailed on the stock exchange today. Gold mining shares were firm due to the new record high price of bar gold. Foreign bonds received support, while several industrials were firmer, but gilt-edged securities drooped on lack of support. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Rentes led a general decline on the Bourse today under the pressure of weakness in the pound sterling. Gold mining stocks were higher, and all Greek shares were weak. The closing was heavy.

Berlin—The decline of the pound sterling depressed opening prices on the Boerse today. Cheerfulness developed later in the session, although the turnover was small.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.97¼	.97½	.96¾	.97⅛	—¾
July	.91⅜	.91⅝	.91⅛	.91½	—⅞
Sept.	.92⅞	.91	.90¾	.90¾	—.01
Corn					
May	.83¾	.83¾	.83⅛	.83⅜	—¾
July	.78½	.78½	.78⅛	.78⅜	—⅜
Sept.	.76⅜	.76⅜	.75⅝	.75⅞	—⅜
Oats					
May	.50¼	.50¼	.49½	.49¾	—½
July	.43	.43¼	.42¾	.43	—⅜
Sept.	.40⅞	.41⅛	.40⅝	.41	—⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last
May	.84¼	.83¾	.83⅞
July	.83⅝	.83⅝	.83⅝

Cotton Market Quiet

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—With traders waiting for more settled conditions in the foreign exchange market, cotton was quiet today with prices declining in response to easy Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation. Active months sold about 7 to 10 points net lower with May ruling around 12.39 at 2 o'clock.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 4 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 6 lower.

	High	Low	Last
August	14.4	14.4	13.5b
September	14.1	14.0	14.0b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Home Loan Banks To Offer New Low Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Authorization has been given to the 12 regional Federal Home Loan Banks to make short-term loans to their 3157 member institutions at a new low rate of 3½ per cent, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. The lowest rate previously in effect on advances by the banks was 4 per cent.

The action of the board in reducing the minimum rate to 3½ per cent is prompted by a desire to assist home owners to borrow on economical terms by enabling member institutions to make more effective use of the unlimited credit resources of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, which is the largest mortgage reserve institution in the world. Member resources are estimated, at more than $3,400,000,000, represented largely by the savings of some 4,000,000 people.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

Dollar Touches $4.74 to Pound In London Market

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—Renewed excitement marked trading in the foreign exchange market today as continental bears resumed their drive against sterling which dipped against all currency.

The dollar touched $4.74 to the pound, the firmest since the American gold price was fixed at $35 to the fine ounce. The franc was marked at 71.00, a record low.

Gold established another record high of 148s. 10d. ($35.48) a fine ounce, an increase of 23½d. over Saturday's record high.

There were large offerings at this price, gold worth £674,000 ($3,213,-485) changing hands.

Most Arizona Farmers Are Meeting Bank Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 4—Well over half of the 2441 Arizona farmers who have obtained loans from the Federal Land Bank are up-to-date on their principal and interest payments, according to a recent analysis.

Exact number of borrowers who are meeting payments as they fall due is 1636, or 67 per cent; 476, or 25.7 per cent, are delinquent but not alarmingly so; 323, or 17.3 per cent, are so far behind that foreclosure is the next logical step.

Percentages of dollar volume in the three classifications are about the same. The 2441 loans total $8,134,000.

Market Value of Fifty Stocks Increases .29 P. C.

NEW YORK, March 4—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended March 2 was $11,285,433,750, a decrease of $32,493,750, or 0.29 per cent, as compared with the market value of $11,317,927,500 at the close of the preceding week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding

Buying Support Is Lacking in Grain

CHICAGO, March 4 (AP)—Both wheat and corn suffered a maximum tumble of about a cent a bushel today, with lack of aggressive buying a conspicuous feature.

Traders were inclined to look for lower priced offerings of grain from Argentina as a result of smashes in sterling exchange. A decrease of 3,364,000 bushels in the United States wheat visible supply total today was virtually ignored.

Wheat closed weak, ½@1⅛c under Saturday's finish, May 97@97⅛; corn ½@1⅛ down, May 83⅜@½; oats ⅛@⅜ off, and provisions showing 2 to 5c gain.

Canadian Financing Largest Since 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—During the first two months of 1935 the Canadian Government and municipal financing totaled $55,748,700 and was the largest in any like period since 1932, according to Wood, Gundy & Co.

This compares with $47,275,654 in 1934 and $18,823,216 in 1933. All financing in these two months over the last four years has been taken care of through the sale of internal issues.

For the month of February financing amounted to $20,449,700 and included $18,300,000 Dominion of Canada notes, an issue of $800,000 Province of New Brunswick 3½ per cent five-year bonds, and $1,294,700 City of Three Rivers 4½ per cent bonds. It compares with only $3,-254,154 and $2,761,000 in February of 1934 and 1933, respectively, and exceeded the volume in this month during any of the last five years.

Pecan Production in 1934 About 34 P. C. Under 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Pecan production in 1934 was about 34 per cent less than in 1933 when the production was about average, says the Department of Agriculture. Although much smaller in size, the value of

Week's Sales of U. S. Bonds

(Transactions for Week Ended March 2)

Trading in Oil To Open in New Commodity Market

Dealers May Now Protect Themselves as Farmers Are Doing

Money Markets

Commerce and Finance • **Interest Offered on New Federal Issue Lowest in 50 Years** • Business and Industry

Steel Production Drops for Third Successive Week

Consumption Holds Well, However—Another Wave of Buying Expected

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Consumption is apparently the only department in the steel industry which is being maintained at former rates. Production has declined for the third successive week, and new business has been falling off.

It is estimated that sales of finished steel in the New York district in February were 20 per cent less than in January.

It seems quite likely, however, that rallies will soon take place in both production and new buying. Books for second quarter were opened on March 1 and during this week there should be a wave of buying for second quarter. Automobile makers had been intimating that as soon as books were opened they would come into the market for substantial tonnages.

That consumption of steel is holding up is indicated in several ways. Automobile production in February was undoubtedly greater than in January and a still further gain is scheduled for March. Makers of farm machinery have apparently not passed their peak.

The iron and steel jobbers, who come in contact with a wide group of consumers, report that February sales were as large as in January. Consumers have been ordering steel shipped on old contracts in brisk fashion which also indicates a good consumption.

One of the most strikingly adverse factors is the weakness in the steel scrap market throughout the country, with prices having declined 50 cents a ton for the week in some items and in some districts. A tendency toward oversupplying is one of the ailments. The high rate of manufacturing operations, such as in the automobile industry, has created large surpluses of scrap.

Lower scrap prices hurt pig iron makers to some extent in that there is a tendency to use larger proportions of scrap in place of pig iron.

American steel makers are none too pleased with the reciprocal tariff concessions arranged at Washington between the United States and Belgium. The duties against imports of Belgian steel have been reduced slightly.

Imports of steel from Belgium have probably been larger than from any other country and it is possible that the lowered duties will increase the volume. The price of steel bars in Belgium is about $15 a ton as against $36 a ton at Pittsburgh, which illustrates how Belgians can export steel to the United States.

Pig iron production in February increased 21 per cent in daily rate and 3 per cent in aggregate, the discrepancy of course being attributed to the short month. This was a sharper increase than had been expected in view of the fact that steel operations have supposedly been declining for three weeks.

Purchasing on the part of the building industry and the railroads continues disappointing. The New York Central is about to buy 20,000 tons of rails which is only one-tenth of what that carrier buys during prosperous years. A fair business in track accessories has been reported.

Pig iron demand and prospects in the East have been somewhat improved, particularly in New England and in eastern Pennsylvania. Heretofore during the depression the tendency has been to buy second hand machinery. Now the supplies of good second hand machinery are about exhausted and new machines are being purchased which require supplies of pig iron as raw material.

U. S. Deficit Less In Eight Months

Washington, March 4

THE Government lived $2,249,-923,235 beyond its income during the first eight months of the current fiscal year which ends June 30.

But at the close of business on Feb. 28, this deficit was less than that for the comparable period last year, when income was $2,332,170,239 behind expenditures.

Gross incomes for the eight months since July 1 was $377,-000,000 ahead of last year. Expenditures were $274,000,000 larger.

General governmental costs for two thirds of the fiscal year were $2,185,461,545, as compared with $1,826,614,865 last year. Outlays credited to emergency needs were $2,326,473,822, as compared with $2,411,156,615 a year ago.

The gross public debt on Feb. 28 stood at $28,525,994,302, or about $2,500,000,000 higher than last year.

Collection of Taxes Shows Improvement In 1934 Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—A definite improvement in tax collections in 1934 over 1933 is seen in the results of a nation-wide survey of tax collections covering reports from 106 cities in the United States, according to Lehman Brothers.

Of the 106 cities which reported, 82, or 77.3 per cent, showed an improvement in 1934 collections over those of 1933, as compared with 24 cities, or 22.7 per cent, which reported a decrease in 1934 collections.

No section of the country failed to show an improvement in 1934 collections over 1933. The mountain and Pacific coast cities showed the greatest number reporting an improvement—14 cities, as compared with one city which reported a decrease. Of the middle Atlantic states, New York stood out with 12 municipalities reporting improvement in 1934 and no cities reporting a decrease. In particular, a definite improvement was marked in New York City, Mount Vernon, Niagara Falls, Schenectady, Utica, Yonkers and Rochester.

"New England reported the largest number of cities with no improvement in 1934," Mr. Morse says. "On the other hand, it should be observed that the collection of taxes in this section has, with few exceptions, stood up unusually well during the entire depression period when compared with the other sections of the country."

Loan Associations Lend $4,500,000 To Texans in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WACO, Texas, March 4—Aid totaling nearly $4,500,000 was extended to 3000 Texas families through the various building and loan associations of this state during 1934, according to estimates prepared by the Texas Building and Loan League here.

Of this amount $1,867,457 was for the financing of new buildings, largely of the one-family type, according to T. B. Taylor, president of the league.

"The growing ability of the 139 associations in the state to finance construction is shown vividly in the month-by-month survey of their operations during 1934," he said. "November construction loans were twice as great in total volume as those in January of last year. November was the peak month with the single exception of last May, when the building and loan associations of this state disbursed $317,-323 to 120 home-owners for the purpose of building new homes.

"Construction loans tapered off in December, largely because of seasonal slack in demand rather than because of any change in the lending policies of the associations. The same tendency is shown in statistics on total residential construction contracts awarded, as reported for the country as a whole.

"The associations will be in a position to make several times this $4,-500,000 loan during 1935."

U. S. Wool Output In 1934 Over 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Production of wool in the United States during 1934 totaled 418,158,000 pounds, compared with 428,921,000 pounds in 1933, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This compares with 412,450,000 pounds in 1932 and 438,328,000 pounds in 1931.

The estimated number of sheep shorn last year was 45,192,000 head, compared with 44,769,000 head in 1933, and 44,431,000 head in 1932. The average weight of wool shorn per sheep last year was 7.91 pounds, compared with 8.15 pounds in 1933, and 7.77 pounds in 1932.

The estimated production in 1934 does not include wool from the skins of 3,607,000 ewes bought by the AAA and slaughtered for food.

New Interests Purchase Empire Steel Co. Plant

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, March 4 (AP)—Henry A. Roemer and associates announced acquisition of the Falcon plant of the Empire Steel Co. at Niles, today. The company plans to install new equipment and start production employing about 300 men. The plant has been idle for several years.

The new corporation will be known as the Niles Rolling Mill Co., and has an authorized capital of $1,000,000 of six per cent noncumulative preferred stock, and 10,000 shares of no par common.

British Cotton And Rayon Exports Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 4—Exports of British cotton and rayon mixed piece goods showed a striking expansion during December and brought the total for export trade under this classification in 1934 to a level 13 per cent higher than in 1933, according to the United States Consulate-General here.

Total foreign shipments during the last year amounted to 48,541,737 square yards, compared with 42,912,-664 square yards in 1933. December exports totaled 6,251,236 square yards, compared with 3,441,092 square yards in the preceding month, an increase of 122 per cent. The December total, it is pointed out, was at the rate of approximately 75,000,000 square yards per annum.

Exports during 1934 advanced by 3,070,973 square yards, or 53 per cent, to British India; by 800,416 square yards, or 13 per cent, to Australia; by 504,652 square yards, or 53 per cent, to Argentina; by 172,326 square yards, or 7 per cent, to New Zealand, and by 129,612 square yards, or 28 per cent, to British Malaya, it was stated.

On the other hand, the report shows, British exports of cotton and rayon mixed piece goods in 1934 decreased to the Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, British West Africa, Egypt and Canada.

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Treasury Offers $2,378,000,000 At New Low Rates

U. S. to Swap Liberty 4¼ P. C. Bonds for New Ones Paying 2⅞ P. C.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4—With the gold clause decision out of the way, the Government is beginning to call in Liberty bonds.

In one operation in its March-April financing the Treasury will swap Fourth Libertys paying 4¼ per cent, for new Treasury bonds paying only 2⅞ per cent. Bonds to the value of $1,850,000,000 will be affected. There will be no gold clause in the new bonds—that is out for good.

In the second operation, short-term notes paying 2¼ per cent interest will be called in for five-year notes paying 1⅝ per cent. This transaction involves a sum of $528,-000,000.

The new interest payment for federal bonds will be the lowest in 50 years—possibly the lowest on record. That the government confidently expects to get an over-subscription for this operation indicates three things, say officials:

1. That government credit is good.
2. That there is a vast amount of money now seeking investment.
3. That an outlet for such investment still does not exist in private industry.

The reduction in interest rate is of profound importance to the man whose house or farm is mortgaged or other debtor even though he never buys a government bond. "Why should I have to pay interest rate on my mortgage (or other debt) of five, six, seven per cent, or higher, when interest rates elsewhere are being cut to a new low-time record?" he will ask.

The interest rate to be paid for the new bonds will be almost identical with that carried by the "baby bonds" recently placed on sale in post offices, it is pointed out.

The two new issues are expected to save the taxpayer about $30,-000,000 annually in interest payments.

The new Treasury issues are limited to the process of conversion and will be available only to specified prior issues; no new money is sought.

Commodity Prices At Highest Level In Last Four Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—Wholesale commodity prices rose two-tenths of a point to 79.6 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended Feb. 23, thus continuing the upward trend. They are now at the highest level in the last four years.

The Feb. 23 index is approximately 2⅓ per cent above the high point reached in 1934, Sept. 8, when the index was 77.8. As compared with the corresponding week of a year ago this week's index is higher by 8½ per cent and when compared with the corresponding week of 1933 the index is up by more than 33 per cent. Since prices resumed their advance late in November of last year, the accumulated rise has been 4 per cent.

As compared with their low point of 1934, farm products registered the greatest rise with an increase of 39 per cent. Foods advanced 32¾ per cent; chemicals and drugs, 10½ per cent; miscellaneous commodities, 6½ per cent; and hides and leather products, 3 per cent.

Textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and metals and metal products, and housefurnishing goods showed smaller increases.

When compared with their respective high points of 1934, foods are up by 7.8 per cent; farm products, 7.5 per cent, and chemicals and drugs, 3.4 per cent.

All other groups were lower than the 1934 peak, ranging from 1.4 per cent for miscellaneous commodities to 9 per cent for textile products.

Commodity groups	Feb. 23 1935	Feb. 16 1935	Feb. 24 1934	Feb. 25 1933
All commodities ..	79.6	79.4	73.4	59.7
Farm products ...	79.9	79.2	61.2	40.8
Foods	83.2	83.1	67.0	53.7
Hides and lea prds	86.8	83.1	87.0	53.7
Textile products .	69.7	69.7	76.7	50.7
Fuel and lite mats	73.9	74.0	73.6	64.3
Met and met prds	85.1	85.1	85.0	77.4
Building materls	84.8	84.6	86.6	69.9
Chemicals and drg	81.0	80.4	75.4	71.3
Housefurgs goods..	81.9	82.1	82.1	72.7
Miscellaneous	70.2	70.2	68.5	59.6
Allcmds other than farm prds & fds	77.7	77.7	78.7	66.2

Valuable Ore Discovered In State of Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash., March 4—Manganese ore of high and valuable content and quantities of sapphires were found recently near Lake Quinault, to the surprise of mining men, who had never been able to find valuable minerals in that part of Washington.

The find was made when, after many days of steady rain, a great mass of earth, 400 feet wide and 40 feet deep, came sliding down a mountain side, snapping off gigantic fir trees in its course. Mining interests are preparing to investigate.

Foreign Bonds Rise 1.05 P. C. in Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—An advance of 1.05 per cent in representative foreign bonds is reported during February by the Foreign Bond Associates.

An index of 50 representative issues rose from 60.68 on Jan. 31 to 61.31 on Feb. 28. Thirty European issues in the index rose 1.19 per cent during the month, 4 Australasian issues 1.86 per cent and 16 South American issues 0.18 per cent.

Nation's Buyers at Chicago Are Cheerful Over Outlook

Attitude of Nearly 10,000 Merchants Attending Various Commodity Marts in January and February Optimistic—People Seek Better Quality Goods

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 4—Retail-store buyers from many states who came here in increased numbers to buy at the half dozen or more merchandise markets during January and February have left the wholesalers feeling greatly cheered.

For they indicated in many ways that recovery is something more than a dream. First, by their numbers, for all of the markets reported increased attendance. Second, by the kind of merchandise they bought. The demand for excessively cheap merchandise has been checked and merchants are now looking for better quality and are willing to pay for it, several show officials here said.

The atmosphere has definitely cleared. Wholesalers and retailers alike have taken heavy losses since 1930, but those that have pulled through are now in a position to make some real headway, said Mr. Bob Ball, president of an association of men's and boys' wear, wholesalers in the Merchandise Mart.

Elated Over Volume

Merchants who came to Chicago in January were elated over the holiday business they had, the best in four years, said Mr. Ball. Just now there seems to be a little reaction because, due to the lateness of Easter this year, this February has not seen such good sales as last, he noted. But he said he believed that the first four months of 1935 would show a 25 per cent increase in general merchandise sales over 1934.

"And that would be a pretty nice increase," he said, "a very, very tasty morsel, I assure you. I think by May I we shall see the brightest four months that we have seen since 1930.

"There is a noticeable lack of fear now. When we look back on the period up to the end of 1933 we see that business men had the worst set of jitters you could imagine. They couldn't make a plan for the future, but just went along without a program or a policy. Now it's quite different. They aren't going in for any extravagant set-ups, but they have a good idea of what they want to do and they're moving ahead steadily.

"The manufacturers that are making the best comeback are those that had the intelligence and courage and money to keep up their quality during the hard years when the mass of people couldn't afford to pay for it. They did business without making money in those days, but those that were willing to take a sacrifice rather than put out inferior merchandise are the first to come back."

9827 Merchants Attend

Mr. Ball said that his own business, selling boys' shirts, had put him in touch with merchants in all parts of the United States, and from all of them he was hearing that people have more money to spend. He thought the Administration's farm relief program had had a lot to do with it. For even in the midst of drought areas, where dust storms raged, merchants reported better business.

"Make the farmer prosperous and you have a sound foundation for all business recovery," said Mr. Ball.

From others who took part in managing the markets that have been held here since Jan. 1 come reports showing business improvement.

The Interstate Merchants' Council, sponsored by the Chicago Association of Commerce, established a record for attendance in the 13 years of its history. Arranged to draw buyers to the Chicago market, it succeeded to the extent of registering 9827 merchants from 37 states and Canada.

An officer of the Women's, Children's and Infants' Wear Market said that for the first time in several years it had been possible to get some advance orders. Merchants were still buying conservatively, he said, but he added, "We expect to be agreeably surprised as the season opens."

Big Gain in Number of Buyers

Fifty per cent more merchants signed their names on the registration books of the giftware market, and the china, glassware and pottery market, its management reported. "There was a consistent demand for better type of popular priced wares," said Mr. W. C. Owen, chairman of the association which sponsors these two shows.

A 29 per cent increase in buyer attendance was noted by the management of the furniture, floor covering and lamp markets this season.

Attendance at the apparel market, which included wash dresses and women's wear, was reported far in excess of that of last February.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In another dull week, Wall Street registered its guesses about the near future in the form of lower prices. The only outstanding activity was in the bond market, and here the tone was set by sharp declines in second-grade rail bonds. A rally in gold and silver shares brought on by international exchange developments failed completely to touch off any enthusiasm for stocks in general.

The week opened with bad news for the rails which the Street promptly registered in the bond market with breaks all through the list of second-grade rails. The expectation now is that a number of important eastern roads will soon take advantage of the recent change in the federal bankruptcy laws to go through a reorganization. The RFC is expected to be more exacting in its collateral requirements for loans to railroads.

A 5 per cent increase in rail wages goes into effect April first. The rails are expected at best to get only half the freight increases they have asked for. January operating statements for the first 50 roads reporting showed that although gross revenues were a shade over January, 1934, net operating income was about 20 per cent lower. Reorganization petition of Chicago & Great Western, and default by Denver & Rio Grande Western served to remind traders of this unfavorable background.

Street Is Pessimistic

The Street does not expect the decline in the pound sterling to go much further: It is unseasonal, and is attributed in part to impending political difficulties of the National Party and in part to belated withdrawal of foreign funds following the recent commodity speculation collapse.

Chief reaction was a mild boom in the gold mining shares as the price of gold in London rose to record levels and the possibility appeared that the American Treasury might consider it necessary to raise the price of gold in order to forestall an outflow of gold to London.

This reasoning did not budge the pessimism of the Street as to the prospect for business. Hopes of higher gold prices were once thought a justification for hopes of higher prices in general, but the Street was first among those who ceased to believe in the magical effect of gold prices on the general price level. If any implication was to be drawn from the falling price of sterling, the Street took it to be an unfavorable one for American prices in the export and import trades.

The boomlet in gold shares was paralleled in silver mining equities. The price of silver rose to a new high since the depression began, and in spite of opposition from China.

The Treasury Offerings

The market for Government bonds was quiet in anticipation of the Treasury's announcement of its offer to meet the $2,400,000,000 of near near-term maturities. The Street considers that the Treasury is handling its financing problems very skillfully and considers Treasury credit at present to be in excellent condition. The actual publication—this morning of the offer of $1,850,-000,000 bonds at 2⅞ per cent and of $528,000,000 Treasury notes at 1⅝ per cent show the rates to be the lowest the Treasury has had to pay since near the turn of the century.

Last week's announcement that the Treasury will confine its new money borrowings to the extension and expansion of Treasury bills and the sale of baby bonds brought an unusual interest in the offering of the first of these combinations of six-months' and nine-months' bills. There was satisfaction at the Treasury's announcement of the unexpectedly low rates of 0.108 per cent and 0.166 per cent respectively which it had to pay. On the other hand the Street is not interested in the baby bonds, except in the degree to which such issues will relieve the Treasury from the need of borrowing in Wall Street. The financial district does not expect the volume of baby bonds sales to be of importance.

Wall Street abides by its pessimistic view of the business prospect. It paid no attention to the much-publicized monthly report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that January business was the best since 1933. History is the same thing to the Street as it is to Henry Ford.

Exchange Politics

The week was a busy one in the inside politics of Wall Street. The important meeting of brokers with the exchange was held and the exchange nominating committee picked out its eight outside candidates for the governing board, to be voted on in May, and received the consent of the SEC to make such an addition. At this meeting the proposal was made that the exchange hire an outside man at a $100,000 salary to perform the double task of increasing the efficiency of the exchange's operation and of presenting it in a more favorable light to the public than it has been enjoying in recent years.

Meantime the Street looked over carefully a set of proposed rules for floor traders and specialists handed down by the SEC. The proposals were generally called impractical and unworkable, but the conciliatory tone of the commission was gratefully noted.

The banks paid little attention to the SEC's recommendation that bank stocks be listed instead of left entirely to over-the-counter trading. All but one important bank stock was taken off the Big Board in recent years to avoid speculation, but now that there is no speculation, some of the banks would not be adverse to having their stocks relisted.

Treasury statement for February showed a continuance of the low rate of emergency expenditures of January, in sharp contrast with last year. For the two months such expenditures totaled only $494,000,000, against $1,241,000,000 in the same two months of 1934. The deficit in these two months was only $541,-000,000 against $1,190,000,000 in January and February of last year.

As a result the deficit for the current fiscal year to the end of February is now less than for the same period a year ago. At the present rate the deficit for the full current year ending June 30 will be several hundred million dollars less than for 1933-1934, instead of nearly a billion dollars more, as officially predicted.

Banks of Country Hold Half of All U. S. Obligations

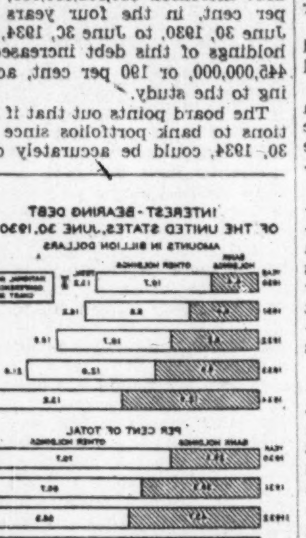
Holdings of 13 Billions Represent Rise of 190 P. C. in Four Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—At present about one half of the federal interest-bearing debt is held by the banks, including the Federal Reserve Banks, it is disclosed in a study just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. On June 30, 1934, the banks held almost $13,-000,000,000 of federal obligations out of a total of slightly more than $26,000,000,000 of interest-bearing debt.

While interest-bearing federal debt increased $10,982,000,000, or 72 per cent, in the four years from June 30, 1930, to June 30, 1934, bank holdings of this debt increased $8,-445,000,000, or 190 per cent, according to the study.

The board points out that if additions to bank portfolios since June 30, 1934, could be accurately determined, it is probable that the current figure for bonds held would be more than three times as large as that for June 30, 1930, when the banks held $4,438,000,000 out of a total of about $15,200,000,000 of interest-bearing public debt.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For this four-year period, the proportion of interest-bearing debt held by banks other than Federal Reserve Banks, increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent, while for the regional banks the comparable proportions were 3.9 and 9.3 per cent.

The Conference Board's analysis of the federal debt shows that on June 30, 1930, the Government security holdings of the Federal Reserve Banks totaled $591,000,000, or 59.3 per cent of total bills and securities. Four years later Government securities held amounted to $2,431,894,000, out of total bills and securities of $2,462,249,000, or 98.8 per cent.

Licensed member banks held $9,-137,000,000 of federal securities on June 30, 1934, according to the Conference Board. These securities were equivalent to 62.4 per cent of investments and 33.6 per cent of total loans and investments.

From June 30, 1933, to June 30, 1934, there was an increase of $2,-371,000,000 in total loans and investments. In this same period, holdings of government and government-guaranteed securities showed an increase of $2,759,000,000.

On June 30, 1933, the federal securities held by all reporting banks were equivalent to 43.5 per cent of their investments and 19.3 per cent of total loans and investments. Comparable proportions for June 30, 1930, were 21.4 per cent and 6.6 per cent. In other words, the proportion of holdings of Government securities to total investments doubled in the three-year period, the study adds.

Stressing that federal securities are a major item in the investment portfolios of all classes of reporting banks, except mutual savings banks and private banks, the board says that on June 30, 1933, federal securities accounted for 56.8 per cent of the investments of loan and trust companies, 54.7 per cent of the investments of national banks, and 34.7 per cent of the investments of state banks. For national banks and loan and trust companies, federal securities were equivalent to more than 25 per cent of total loans and investments.

Dividend Meetings Scheduled for Week

THE following dividend meetings are scheduled for this week by companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange:

Amer. Express
American Snuff
Amer. Water Works & Elec.
Cannon Mills
Cluett, Peabody & Co.
Electric Auto-Lite
Endicott Johnson
Filene's (Wm.) Sons
General American Investors
General Printing Ink
International Nickel
International Shoe
Lambert Company
Mack Trucks
Merchants & Miners Transportation
Pacific Tel. & Tel.
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco
Starrett (L. S.) Co.
Trico Products
Tri-Continental Corp.
United Carbon
United States Gypsum
United States Tobacco
Westinghouse Air Brake

Cotton Men Deny British Charges Of 'False Packing'

Leaders in U. S. Call Illicit Practice Rare and Claims Absurd

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 4—Leaders in the cotton industry here flatly denied charges of excessive moisture and "false packing" of American cotton, declaring that such instances were extremely rare and branding the charges "absurd."

The rebuttal was in answer to a dispatch from Manchester, Eng., printed on this page last Thursday in which was quoted the annual report of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association. The report stated that there had been discovered so many instances of illicitly packed American cotton that two investigations had been instituted. According to the report, there was widespread complaint of what is known as the "plated" bale, or a bale of cotton camouflaged by good cotton upon the exterior and inferior cotton in the interior.

One of the leading cotton merchants of America told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the first complaint of any extraneous matter in a bale of cotton from the South had come to him in the last two or three years was just the other day. He said there were times in the past when extraneous matter, such as pieces of iron, and excessive moisture, in the interior of the bales caused some trouble, but these instances were easily traced back to the point of origin and therefore "such tactics could not, by any means, become general."

It was explained that a bale of cotton can be traced back to the very gin by its markings and records kept on the books of the exporters and importers. That is, unless it was a very old bale of cotton grown six or seven years ago where it wouldn't pay to go to the trouble to trace the original producer.

Commenting on the Monitor's report, C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, who is an authority on the commodity, said:

"These irregularities in cotton packing are so extraordinary and so unusual that it is incredible that there should have been enough instances of them to call for an investgation or a report."

California Professor Is Banking School Director

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., March 4—Dr. Era B Cross, professor of economics on the Flood Foundation at the University of California, has been named as a member of the board of regents of the new Graduate School of Banking, established by the American Bankers Association. The first session of the school will be opened at Rutgers University, June 16.

Chamber Opposes Many of Federal Legislative Bills

Commerce Body Hits Public Works and Banking Proposals

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP)—Business, as represented by committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, registered strong opposition to a big batch of the Administration's major legislative proposals.

The committee reports, made public by the chamber's board of directors at an executive meeting, included attacks on the work relief program, a warning about the pending omnibus banking bill, and the suggestion that the security program be developed more slowly.

The President, however, was supported on one major point in the work relief bill.

The Chamber's relief committee opposed the McCarran wage amendments, but recommended that initiation and execution of relief projects be left with states and localities. The Administration bill gives the Government full authority.

The statements varied in many particulars from the President's program.

The relief committee proposed a cut in the $4,880,000,000 fund to $2,000,000,000. The committee contended the primary consideration in selecting projects should be their utility and economic usefulness and that the emphasis should be shifted from relief.

A special committee on cotton said that although the situation surrounding the staple had been helped in the past there should be a reduction in loan values set on cotton in order to protect cotton exports.

The board of directors itself issued the warning on the pending banking bill. It made no specific criticisms but said that business and industry "must insist" on a thorough consideration, and stressed the necessity of safeguards to prevent "political domination." The measure would further centralize authority over the banking system.

A committee on security said the proposed bill does not adequately protect voluntary plans already set up by business, and advocated that employees pay toward the reserve.

West Palm Beach Bond Settlement Plan Is Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., March 4—This city at last has a bond settlement. After months of discussion between the city and the bondholders' committee, a plan acceptable both to the city commission and the committee has been agreed upon.

The plan reduces the boom time indebtedness from approximately $16,000,000 to $12,000,000 and cuts interest payments in varying amounts. Interest payment under the contract for the next fiscal year will be $240,-000.

Under the plan, which becomes effective after a majority of the bondholders have approved it, the city will have 25 years in which to make full payment. New bonds will be issued, to mature in 1959-60, and will be payable out of "unlimited ad valorem taxes." Property owners will vote on the issuance of the new bonds, and the contract is intended, in the words of Mayor Paschal Reese, "to reduce the tax burden until property owners have a chance to vote on the refunding bonds."

The city commission voted three for and two against acceptance. Opposition developed when it was learned that the voters would not have an opportunity to express their opinion of the contract at the polls. Opponents on the commission held that the settlement gave too much control to the bondholders, especially in the manner in which taxes could be levied and collected. Proponents of the plan held that the settlement will take the bonded indebtedness of the city out of the limelight and that real estate will be favorably affected.

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President Faces Hard Fight to Get Congress in Line

(Continued from Page 1)

The future of nearly every one of the typical New Deal ventures is at this moment frankly imperilled.

Both Sides Against Middle

To some extent the present difficulties are traceable to the President's middle-ground position. For the moment he seems to have lost the voting support of both Right and Left in Congress, with only good party soldiers remaining loyal. All of his recent "swings to the Right" have availed little to bring actual conservative voting strength to him, while they have involved breaches—temporary at least—with many former trusted lieutenants in the Left-Wing ranks. His break with labor is for the moment complete, and with the progressives sharply perceptible.

How much longer the Chief Executive will remain stranded in midstream is difficult to predict. His basic position has seemed all along to be strong—particularly with relation to the major bone of contention, the work relief bill.

Today Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, was at the White House before anybody else, having flown back from the Midwest where he canceled five speeches to return to the capital. This seemed to indicate that things were moving at last toward an agreement with Congress.

Sit Tight Policy Approved

To some observers, the calm, presidential policy of sit-tight in the last fortnight has seemed a sign of strength. It was anticipated by them that Congress would be given plenty of rope and would ultimately get so entangled that not only the country but the legislators themselves would ask for presidential aid.

Certain it is that progressive Senators have not been comfortable as their votes for the prevailing-wage amendment seemed likely to block their own much-favored work-relief program, and substitute instead a dole-relief which they abhor.

While the strategy of sit-tight seemed not able adapted for the work-relief bill, it is certainly time-consuming, and meanwhile all the other White House ventures are halted in Congress. The keystone policy—the social security program—is stuck in committee, with a good deal of re-drafting taking place. While it dawdles there, the state legislatures which must adopt their share of it are adjourning sine die one by one as their statutory time-limits are reached.

Social Security Wanes

Thus the social security objective seems now to be definitely put off in the main for at least two years more, when most of the legislatures meet again. And what the popular temper will be two years hence is highly enigmatic.

Plans for extension of NRA are also delayed, and the 30-hour bill, opposed by the Administration, makes progress as an alternative. So, too, hearings on the bonus began today, with this terrific challenge to fiscal policy now more likely of enactment than ever.

Other Plans Shelved

A further particular policy—the drive against public utility abuses, and the specific plans for abolishing holding companies—lies on the shelf while opposed interests daily build a stronger public backfire.

And, all over the country, the 389 court cases pending against the New Deal gain momentum. The recent technical victory for the Government, in the gold clause decision, was sapped by the moral obloquy it shouldered over the repudiation of the gold obligation in governmental securities.

Against this gloomy backdrop, President Roosevelt remains a cheerful, optimistic, poised Executive. He is calmer and quieter than he was two years ago, some might say sadder and wiser. But his good humor is unquenchable; he was an amiable dinner companion at the Press Club dinner on Saturday night, and doubtless in the camaraderie of the Cabinet tonight it will be a seasoned but indomitable set of old campaigners who greet one another.

Is Still a Husky Leader

Indeed, the President is precisely in the posture of a commander whose forces have fought their preliminary and brilliant skirmishes, who have settled down to a long campaign in the trenches.

Grayer than he was two years ago, with new lines in his face, the President remains a fit man. His weight is within four pounds of what it was when he took office—189 pounds. He swims five days a week in the White House pool given him by admirers, and is still the lusty, husky aquatic sportsman. It is only jauntiness that has gone out of his manner and speech to be replaced by gravity and poise—occasionally a bit of side stepping, as when he meets a particular probing press question, but that is familiar in all public officials.

And eyes on this anniversary are turned ahead to the second half—more particularly to the election that will be held in November of next year. President Roosevelt wants to complete his task. He wants to be re-elected, and it is not unfair to say that many of his actions these days are conditioned by that ambition. This factor is definitely important in weighing policy from now on. It introduces caution and sometimes political temporizing, but it has been known in nearly every other presidential term.

Textile Labor Seeks Standard Minimum

PAWTUCKET, R. I., March 4 (AP)—Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, called for a standard minimum wage for all sections of the country and transfer of rayon workers from the cotton code to the silk code yesterday at a meeting of delegates of silk and rayon unions in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The delegates voted to draw up wage schedules which will be identical for all textile districts. They are to be presented to manufacturers within a few weeks.

Music

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

Yesterday afternoon in Jordan Hall the Peoples Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave the ninth concert of the present season. Three items by Mozart comprised the first half of the program—the Overture to the "Marriage of Figaro," the Symphony in G. minor (No. 40) and "Un aura amorosa" from "Cosi fan tutte," sung by Howard Harrington, tenor. Following the intermission came Horace Johnson's "Imagery" suite, "Deep Forest" by Mabel Daniels and excerpts from "Die Meistersinger," including the Introduction to Act 3, Dance of the Apprentices and the Meistersingers' Procession.

Mr. Sevitzky did not tempt a "new" reading of the symphonic score, but allowed the music to stand on its own merit, attending well to the curve of melodic line and keeping the various choirs of the orchestra mellow, which made for a performance that drew applausive approbation from the audience.

The orchestra also did good work in supplying sympathetic support for Mr. Harrington. The aria was sung with smoothly flowing line, but without the evidence of ardor one associates with the utterances of a swain in praise of his beloved. Mr. Harrington's is a pleasant voice but his interpretative perception appears to be latent. He was warmly received and recalled a number of times.

Mr. Johnson's suite was given its first performance in Boston and proved its composer a gentleman of restraint. The music was suggested by three excerpts from the writings of Tagore. There is a notable lack of striving for effect. Mr. Johnson is content to utilize the facilities usually at hand in a symphonic orchestra and manages to evoke a not inconsiderable atmosphere. The chief flaw is lack of mood differentiation, yet greater contrast would necessitate the choice of new text. The piece was very well received.

Boston audiences are more or less familiar with "Deep Forest" by Miss Daniels, and Bostonians always appear to derive great enjoyment from each performance. It was originally scored for a sinfonietta, but has recently been recast by the composer for full orchestra. It is essentially program music, although Miss Daniels furnishes no definite legend for it.

The work is effectively scored and won the esteem of the audience yesterday.

G. M. S.

Boston Art Notes

Mrs. Smith's Group

In one of the small galleries of the Boston Museum there has been installed a collection of objects of art given to the museum by a group of women who pursue studies of the arts. Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith is organizer of the group. A substantial sum was raised for purchasing and good taste and generosity are manifest in the current display. Prints are the chief contribution, prints made by contemporary Americans. To them are added a Chinese textile, a small silver caudle cup, some candlesticks, a T'ang horse of terra cotta and some oil paintings.

There is no doubt some of the best pictorial talent in America today is dispensed in making lithographs and wood cuts. Our artists show the Anglo-Saxon predilection for black-and-white, and for literary allusion. A few work within the strict boundaries of design, structural composition, and they remain completely aloof from comment. But one cannot play around with the small print for long without feeling the call to the philosophical—note Rockwell Kent; to satirical thrust — note Adolf Dehn; to laconic side-glance—note Peggy Bacon. The American scene deduced from such observation is not very promising. Mr. Kent's wood cuts are full of nostalgia, when they are not dark with twilight shadows. They are grim, ominous, remote. Adolf Dehn always dwells on what is asymmetrical, excessive or downright plain in the people he portrays. Wanda Gag as lithographer is probably the most dramatic, for she seems to set the scene for excitement. There are no people in her depictions, just objects, but somehow these objects foretell the conflicts of the people who use them. A spinning wheel, a table, a lamp, a door, none is shaped simply, all are drawn with wobbly, flaccid line, intentionally establishing a feeling of eërie emotion. There is a lithograph by Käthe Kollwitz, who is full of human sympathy and who never tires of portraying needy mothers caring for their babies.

Other prints there are by Howard Cook, Emil Ganso, Victoria Hutson. A fine collection.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 4:30, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: Contemporary Japanese prints lent by Mrs. Wilmont R. Evans. Recent accessions to the departments of paintings and prints; prints by Daumier, Dürer, Rembrandt, Shannon and Zorn.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, free guidance at 11. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45. On Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5, closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Aubrey Beardsley's art in drawings and prints. Through March 25. Japanese prints. Through March 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open week days and holidays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 1:30 to 5. Admission free. Exhibitions include a North-American beaver in the small mammal group; bird, sea life, and mineral displays; Mexico and other foreign countries, including a large exhibition of dolls from all over the world.

Boston Art Club—Contemporary exhibition, open through March 9.

Doll and Richards—First showing of water colors by Steven Dohanos. Also water colors by Henry Holt. Through March 9. Portraits by Ethel R. Thayer. Through March 16.

Guild of Boston Artists—Landscapes and marines by members of the Guild. Through March 9.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Nineteenth century paintings in all varieties.

Copley Society—Paintings by Jean Nutting Oliver. Through March 8.

Vose Galleries—Paintings of Arizona by Marion Boyd Allen. March 16.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Thomas Handforth lithographs, old master prints, selected water colors.

Boston City Club—Jacob Titler exhibiting. Through March 9.

Children's Art Center—Paintings and pastels by Aimee Lamb. Through March 14.

Number Ten Gallery—Children's art by Theodora A. Hersey. Through March 9.

[Art Exhibitions are listed in the Monitor each Monday.]

Britain Undisturbed By Slump of Pound

(Continued from Page 1)

Cheapening of the British currency will give a fillip to British export trade by making British goods cheaper as compared with either dollar-priced or gold-priced goods.

The drop in the pound is susceptible of several explanations. One is that it is due to a flight of foreign capital from London as the result of a series of incidents culminating in the exposure of the pepper corner. Other troubles are bruited. Consequently international financiers, it is said, have deemed it wise to transfer their floating funds out of London. This seems a reasonable explanation.

How would the pound fall in dollars as the result of such a transfer? The pound is off the gold standard. It is a paper currency. Therefore its price in other currencies is subject to the same influences as the price of a commodity. That is to say, supply and demand rule. When financiers send money out of Britain, they sell pounds and buy, say, francs, a gold currency. Thus, with pounds in oversupply and francs in overdemand, pounds fall in terms of francs.

All Are Affected

Francs are the currency that the financiers have probably bought. If they have not bought francs, they have bought other gold currencies, such as the Dutch florin. In any case, however, the effect would be felt equally by the dollar. The dollar is tied to both the franc and the florin through their common attachment to gold. All such currencies have therefore a stable value. What affects one must affect the other so long as they are thus linked together. If the pound goes down in terms of francs, to be concrete, the pound must go down equally in terms of the franc's sister, the dollar.

Another explanation reflects the suspicion which has been rampant ever since the pound left the gold standard in September, 1931. It is that the British are pushing the pound down. Such currency sabotage appears absurd. But one would not be a faithful reporter if one overlooked the existence of the suspicion. After Britain left the gold standard, it set up an exchange equalization fund. This was equipped with huge enough resources to play a decisive role in the foreign exchange market. Its object was to iron out extreme fluctuations in the off-gold pound. To do that it had to be prepared to take an opposite position to that of the ruling speculator.

Suppose, as now, there was a flight from the pound. Then the Fund would buy pounds out of its already accumulated francs or dollars.

But, prior to March, 1933, when the United States went off the gold standard, the charge was made that the Fund was being used to help the pound down. Hence the clamant agitation in the United States for a depreciation of the dollar. On Jan. 31, 1934, the dollar was relinked to gold at 59 per cent of the old parity. But the setting up of the Stabilization Fund betokened that the pound had not been forgotten. One object of the Fund—"to manage" the dollar in relation to the pound—meant that at any time it would be found working at cross-purposes with the British Equalization Fund—which is "managing" the pound in relation to the dollar.

Secret Equalization

In Washington the Stabilization Fund is run with as much secrecy as the Equalization Fund is. I once asked Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr. to enlighten me on some subsidiary aspects of it. "Sorry," he said, "the answer is up here (indicating his head), and there it remains. To insure that there shall be no leak of information about the Stabilization Fund, I keep the most material information in my head." Foreign centers have had no sign of what Washington will do to counter the plunge of the pound. But, if past action is any indication, it will not be idle. If it were to do nothing, there would be a good deal of jogging from Capitol Hill, where the inflationist flying wedge, suspicious of the Equalization Fund, was responsible for the setting up of the Stabilization Fund as a counterweight.

Dollar Down, Too

The pound and the dollar have recently been hovering around the old gold standard parity of $4.86⅔. But the return of this ratio hides the fact that both currencies are extremely depreciated in terms of gold. The pound has gone farthest. This morning the decline in terms of gold had reached 44 per cent. The dollar is down 41 per cent, where, of course, it will stay as long as the Administration adheres to the 59-cent dollar as fixed in January, 1934.

With both currencies so depressed in terms of gold, those countries which stayed on the gold standard at the pre-depression parity must inevitably suffer. Mainly those countries are France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, and Italy. Pound and dollar goods have been made cheaper in competition with franc, florin, and lira goods. Thus, with the plunge downward of the pound, the financial centers in these countries see intensified distress for their exporters.

Also they see intensified difficulties for their tourist industry. People who have pounds or dollars to spend are kept away when their money is buying less and less in those countries.

Want Stabilization

The new movement will intensify the demand of reasonable folk for currency stabilization. An unofficial conference is being held in London now under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The crux is the relation between the pound and the dollar. Stabilization was agreed upon at the World Economic Conference of July, 1933, at an unannounced level, which I afterward discovered was $3.90-$4.00. American experts were party to this official agreement. Mr. Roosevelt, however, torpedoed it.

If $3.90-$4.10 was a fair ratio in mid-1933, what is a fair ratio now? The answer can be given only by mathematicians. A true exchange is the ratio between the internal purchasing power of the pound and the dollar. We know that since July, 1933 more purchasing power has been clipped off the dollar than off the pound. In other words, American prices have risen higher than British prices. What is the effect of this situation on foreign-exchange value? Surely that pounds should be more valuable in dollars than they were in July, 1933. How much must be left to the experts.

Horror in 1933

In late 1933, when Sir Frederick Leith Ross of the British Treasury was in the United States negotiating revision of the war debts, I discussed pound-dollar stabilization with him. I put the above observations to him—for they were apropos then as now. It seemed to me that American opinion was set upon a return to the historic level of $4.86 as the price of stabilization. I said, "Say that the natural value is $4.40, wouldn't the British Government agree at $4.86 and give this extra velvet to the Americans in return for the advantages of certainty?"

Sir Frederick held up his hands in horror at the idea of stabilizing at $4.86.

The argument that I advanced then is even more pertinent today. If $3.90-$4.10 was a natural relation in July, 1933, and $4.40 in November, 1933, the natural relation now must be pretty near $4.86 today.

It used to be Washington that shrank from stabilization. Now London seems to be even more intransigent. On Oct. 23 last, Ambassador Robert W. Bingham sent up what was commonly regarded as a "trial balloon," in a speech at Edinburgh. Two months later Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, threw cold water on the proposal. He said Britain was not ready for stabilization. He reiterated the British thesis that the pound was too high in terms of the dollar.

It is these frank statements from the Treasury which account for the feeling in financial centers that the British are intent on pulling down their currency.

A meeting of minds between Washington and London is thus the greatest need to be seen in the present currency melee.

Britain to Spend Two Million More On Armed Strength

LONDON, March 4 (AP)—The British army today signalled its return from recent lean years as Viscount Hailsham, Secretary of State for War, presented to the House of Commons estimates for the current year £395,000—about $1,975,000—in excess of those for last year.

"In the deliberate judgment of the Government," the War Secretary said, in an accompanying note, "the time has now arrived when action should be taken to bring our military preparations more up to date.

"Installation and improvement of coast defenses at home and abroad and necessary expansion of anti-aircraft defenses are matters of pressing importance," he continued.

The estimates provided for expenditures of £4,455,000 and a military strength of 152,200 men, an increase of 2700.

The amount asked is the highest since 1927 and the armed strength the greatest since 1928.

"If the army is to be prepared to fulfill a defensive role," Viscount Hailsham's communication added, "much work and considerable expenditure will be involved in bringing it up to the modern standards of efficiency."

Roosevelt Proposes Shipping Subsidies

(Continued from Page 1)

maintain a reasonable place in ocean commerce for ships flying the American flag, and at the same time maintain American standards.

In setting up adequate provisions for subsidies for American shipping the Congress should provide for the termination of existing ocean mail contracts as rapidly as possible and it should terminate the practice of lending government money for shipbuilding. It should provide annual appropriations for subsidies sufficiently large to cover the differentials that I have described.

Submits Reports

I am submitting to you herewith two reports dealing with American shipping: A report of an interdepartmental committee known as the committee on shipping policy, appointed June 18, 1934, by the Secretary of Commerce, and a report to me from the Postmaster General on ocean mail contracts prepared pursuant to an executive order of July 11, 1934.

Reports which have been made to me by appropriate authorities in the executive branch of the Government have shown that some American shipping companies have engaged in practices and abuses which should and must be ended. Some of these have to do with the improper operating of subsidiary companies, the payment of excessive salaries, the engaging in businesses not directly a part of shipping and other abuses which have made for poor management, improper use of profits and scattered efforts.

Legislation providing for adequate aid to the American merchant marine should include not only adequate appropriation for such purposes and appropriate safeguards for its expenditure, but a reorganization of the machinery for its administration.

The quasi-judicial and quasi-

Transfer of Duties

legislative duties of the present shipping board bureau of the Department of Commerce should be transferred for the present to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Purely administrative functions, however, such as information and planning, ship inspection, and the maintenance of aids to navigation should, of course, remain in the Department of Commerce.

An American merchant marine is one of our most firmly established traditions. It was, during the first half of our national existence, a great and growing asset. Since then it has declined in value and importance. The time has come to square this traditional ideal with effective performance.

Free competition among the nations in the building of modern shipping facilities is a manifestation of wholly desirable and wholesome national ambition. In such free competition the American people want us to be properly represented. The American people want to use American ships. Their Government owes it to them to make certain that such ships are in keeping with our national pride and national needs.

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9 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street Phone 51

Fitch's Tea Room
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

Groceries
THE ECONOMY STORE 41 Washington Street
THE GIFFORD STORE 81 South Street
THE CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET 9 North Main Street
THE DERRY STORE Hopkinton, N. H.
THE CURTICE STORE Contoocook, N. H.
The above stores feature the Tam-O-Shanter Brand. All are locally owned and controlled stores.

Gordon's Fish Market
We Are Headquarters for MONARCH CANNED GOODS
"See It in Glass—Buy It in Tin"
12 PLEASANT STREET Tel. 594

CITY COAL COMPANY
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
NUTE B. FLANDERS, Mgr.

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SERVICE
Shampooing, Care of Scalp, Waving
Manicuring, Facials, Cosmetics
HARPER METHOD SHOP
14 PARK STREET
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 2301

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

HALL BROS. CO.
FUEL OIL—RANGE OIL
Highest Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

INSURANCE is our Business
SERVICE is our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
Dustin & Smith Ins. Agency
88 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 1719

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET

SMARTER CLOTHES at Lower Prices
Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

NEW BLOUSES
In merry plaids and prints as well as clear-tone pastels.
HARRY G. EMMONS

WATERSPAR ENAMEL
in 24 Colors and White
Dries in Four Hours
Suitable for use on Baby Carriages, Beds, Bookcases, Chairs, Clothes Hampers, Desks, Floors, Ice Boxes, Breakfast Sets. One coat will cover any old painted surface.
A. H. BRITTON & CO.
12 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRI-SHEEN PROCESS
"Food for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

STATIONERY GIFTS OFFICE SUPPLIES
The LATEST BOOKS on Sale and in our Rental Library
E. C. Eastman Co., Inc.
120 NORTH MAIN STREET

MANCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
288 CONANT STREET Telephone 6604

MARY PICKFORD'S
"Why Not Try God?"
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

All Kinds of INSURANCE
Auto Fire Bonds
Robert S. Perkins Co.
1178 Elm Street Phone 5722

PIANOS RADIOS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSIC
PIANO TUNING RADIO SERVICE
This is your Music Store, Trade in Manchester.
PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Oriental Rugs
Hoitt's are showing at this time a splendid selection. In Carpets and Rugs as well as Scatter Rugs, Hall Runners, Saddle Bags and Throws at Greatly Reduced Prices
C. A. HOITT CO.
Corner Valley and Wilson Streets Tel. 1880

MISS CAHILL'S
Feminine Hats Styled and Flattering
LILI CHARTIER
Delightful Spring Prints
46 HANOVER STREET

"FONCE" Wool
Virgo "Glaconnor" Wool
makes the ever popular TWIN SWEATERS or a MIDSUMMER FROCK
Inexpensive and easy to work with.
Ye Quaker Shop
59 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF BUILDERS' FINISH
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street
Manchester, New Hampshire

A Reminder
BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
Steele's Service Stores
815 Chestnut Phone 296
754 Elm Street Phone 4567

Goodman's Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET

MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies
MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair look its best.
446 Hall Street Phone 3726-W

DRY CLEANERS
566 SOMERVILLE STREET TEL. 1116-W

PLEASURE CARS SPEED WAGONS
REO
TRUCKS BUSES
Manchester Reo Company

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
FLORIST and DECORATOR
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Description
143 HANOVER ST. Tel. 2055

NASHUA

Moore's Boston Branch Market
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
PHONES 849—851
31 MAIN STREET

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

Bardsley-Riley Electric Company
Construction—Apparatus
Tel. 146 18 BROADWAY

KING'S
Battery and Electric Auto Service Station
SHELL GASOLINE AND OILS
44 MARLBOROUGH ST. TEL. 1459

H. AARON
134 THAMES ST.
NEWPORT, R. I.

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, Florist
Member of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association
22 Washington Square Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 36

BEFORE YOU BUY NEW SHOES you will find it helpful to consult the advertisements of the many manufacturers and shoe retailers in The Christian Science Monitor.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT (Continued)

BEE HIVE
C. P. WILLIAMS
GROCER
I also carry Heinz, Monarch and Hatchet Brand Products
TELEPHONE 11 36 BROADWAY

The Arnold Art Store
Picture Framing
Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
34 BROADWAY

BELMONT DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
(Home-made Cake, Pies and Bread)
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1449

"Where you always get good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

BEE HIVE
HESS & COMPANY
FOUNDED 1863
Newport's Modern Department Store
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers.
Tel. 4344 159 THAMES STREET

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
353 THAMES STREET
Telephone 878
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

THE CENTURY STORE
William Ley's
Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON and HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

ULTIMA
Large Lending Library
Books for the Intelligent Reader
The Ultima Bookshop
Providence, R. I.
Open until 9 P. M.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

WHITE STAR STEAM LAUNDRY
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
WINDOW SHADES
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH
Lynchburg Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

FALCONER'S
When you wish truly delicious candies and lunch drop by for a visit. Also full line of toilet goods and stationery.

BUDGET PAY PLAN
Tires, Batteries, Radios!
Complete Line of Gas, Oil and Accessories
W. S. Wheatton
Service Station
3000 25TH STREET

NORFOLK

PHONE 21546 NITE PHONE 27943
Wm. J. Newton Inc.
Florist
Only One Store
NORFOLK, VA.

THE EWART CAFETERIAS
Richmond, Va. Washington, D. C.
NORFOLK, VA.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK (Continued)

Ames & Brownley
EXCLUSIVE NORFOLK AGENT
Carolyn
FROCKS SUITS COATS

Use Economy by Serving
PENDERS PRIDE BREAD

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 24462
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
FORMERLY GALE-FORD CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Phone 24461 229 GRANBY STREET

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
Hardware and Building Materials
603 Middle St., Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

THE LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Select a Refined GIFT from
SCHWARZSCHILD'S
Silverware—Jewelry
Novelties
2nd at Broad St. RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END CLEANERS
1424 W. Cary Street Dial 45511
QUALITY CLEANING and 1-Day SERVICE

HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOE SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
Wilbur Coon's Correct Shoes
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9627)

HOTEL RICHMOND BEAUTY SHOP
Where Individual Service Is Given
Artistic Modern Hairdressing
Open EVENINGS—by Appointment

ROANOKE

Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agent for Selby's Arch Preserver and Wilbur Coon's Correct Shoes
130 W. Campbell Ave. Dial 2-1955

NATALIE SHOPPE
Smart Apparel for the Woman and Miss at popular prices
301 So. Jefferson St. Dial 2-0618

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service in Beauty and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture

ELK BAKERY
Best of Breads
RYE, WHITE, WHOLE WHEAT, PIES, CAKES
Phone 22-733 311 W. Washington St.

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl-Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

BLUE DEL FLOWERS
446 Tenth St. Phone 7240

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

George H. Wright Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings 10th and 4th Ave.

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVE.

THE STYLE SHOP
Snappy Stylish Smart
COATS • DRESSES
TENTH STREET AT FOURTH AVENUE

WHEELING

EAT AT HENDERSON'S
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST :: LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 3866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
720 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376

NEWEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
SHOES
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
HOOD & IRVINE Ltd.
322 8TH AVE. WEST (half block east of old location)
High Class Shoe Repairing

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled
2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 3378
Res. Phone H3323

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
514 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5456 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

KEITH STATIONERS LTD.
Office Outfitters
Looseleaf and Bound Books, Typewriter and Filing Supplies.
"Everything for the Office"
M. 1737 608 FIRST ST. WEST

HENRY BIRKS & SONS Ltd.
314 Eighth Ave. W., CALGARY
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware—China—Novelties—Leather
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Edmonton, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained, 103 Commercial Building.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.
Limited
A Complete Printing Service
Edmonton, Alberta

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 46 YEARS
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

ALBERTA

EDMONTON (Continued)

Thompson & Dynes Limited
Aladdin Silk Hosiery
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Superior Brand Butter
Tops Them All
Edmonton City Dairy
109 St. and 103 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company.
Purchase your "OVALTINE," the nutritious food beverage, at the "Bay," in Grocery or Drug Store. Phone 27141.

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
FOR LADIES
Canada's Quality Footwear
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
10065 101 STREET TELEPHONE 23833

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Foundations
Remodelling—All Trades

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER

CANDY SHOP
Welch's
makes all its own sweets and believes them worthy of your patronage.
814 Robson Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Granville Bros.
CLEANERS and DYERS
We Also Clean Carpets and Rugs
Third Avenue and Granville
Bayview 45

DISTINCTIVE PRINTING AND STATIONERY
MITCHELL-FOLEY LTD.
322 WEST HASTINGS ST.
OPPOSITE SPENCER'S LTD.

THE VINEYARD
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Stores Where Quality Leads
3543 GRANVILLE
1050 ROBSON STREET
2018 WEST 10TH AT ALMA BAY 383

The Best Pianos, Radios, Electric Washers and Ironers
J. W. Kelly Piano Co. Ltd.
659 GRANVILLE ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

RICHARDSON-JARMAN LTD.
High Class Men's Furnishings
The Home of Fashion Craft Clothes
633 GRANVILLE STREET

E. CHAPMAN Ltd.
Burberry Coats for Ladies and Men
Sey. 1167 633 GRANVILLE ST.

MEATS POULTRY FISH
W. Sparrow
3856 Oak Street Bay 4358

THE VANCOUVER STATIONERS
PRINTING : STATIONERY
We Carry a Complete Stock of Lesson Markers.
549 HOMER ST. Phone Sey. 8404

GAS Washing Oil Repairs
Marshall's Super Service
12TH and GRANVILLE, VANCOUVER

ENGLISH WOOLEN HOSIERY
Plain or Fancy, SPECIAL VALUE $1.00 pr.
Fred Holmes
High-Grade Men's Wear
2545 GRANVILLE STREET

TOD & MANNING

Marpole Coal Co., Ltd.
COAL
1001 MAIN ST. Seymour 210

LUMBER
Building Material
Sash and Doors
Fletcher-Wells Lumber Co.
1618 MAIN STREET

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER (Continued)

Artistic Hair Workers
MAISON HENRI
Limited
640 GRANVILLE ST.
Phone Sey. 3631

DAVID E. CALDWELL
Teacher of Singing
Public Speaking and Reading
which includes
Tone-direction, Diction, Phrasing and Deportment.
STUDIO 1347 WEST 11TH AVENUE PHONE BAY 7936L

Fine footwear from famous makers awaits your selection at INGLEDEW'S
Men's, Women's, Children's
INGLEDEW'S Limited
623 GRANVILLE STREET

Phone to MORROW for your COAL to-day
SEY. 8080
MORROW COAL & ICE CO. LTD.

Clarke & Stuart Co.
Printers and Stationers
Custom Forms for NEW TARIFF NOW READY
550 SEYMOUR ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. C. Purdy Ltd.
Home-Made Chocolates
675 GRANVILLE—2843 GRANVILLE

Our Four Fuels
SAWDUST — COAL
WOOD — OIL
LESLIE COAL & OIL CO.
FAIRMONT 131

Julie Ann Wellband
BEAUTY SERVICE
2813 Granville St.
Phone Bay 630

F. B. DOWNING
FREE ESTIMATE on
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAINTING and DECORATING
1467 7th Ave. West BAY 6098X

Geo. H. Hewitt Co.
MARKING DEVICES
BRASS SIGNS and BRONZE TABLETS
733 HOMER STREET Vancouver, B. C.

VICTORIA

The Better Shop of Victoria
For Distinctive Gowns, Suits, Coats, Hats, Gloves, Imported Sports Wear and Furs
728 YATES STREET

Laundries Dyers and Dry Cleaners
Victoria, B. C.
NEW METHOD LAUNDRIES LTD.
Garden 8166

Quality Meats
STUART'S MEAT MARKET
WE DELIVER
Phone G 7138 1402 Douglas St.

Mallek's
Limited
Women's Ready-to-Wear and Furs
1212 DOUGLAS STREET P 1633

DIGGON-HIBBEN LTD.
Printers-Stationers-Booksellers
Office Furniture
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
1210 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE CAPITAL SHOE REPAIRING DEPOT
A. J. Wakeman, Prop.
Solicits Your Patronage
609 FORT STREET (Near Cor. Govt.)

DUNCAN'S CASH STORES
101-103 BURNSIDE ROAD
Groceries—Provisions—Fruits
Your Patronage Greatly Appreciated
PHONE EMPIRE 7944
We deliver promptly
PERSON SERVICE

ENGLISH BAKERY
Best of Bread and Cake
Fresh Daily
726 Fort Street Empire 9743

KINGHAM-GILLESPIE

"Footwear Centre"
Highest grades in popular prices of Footwear for Men, Women and Children
Formal Outing and Sports Styles
WM. CATHCART CO. Ltd.
1208 (Woolworth Block) DOUGLAS ST.
GARDEN 6111

BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA (Continued)

LOOK!
Chatton Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanents $2.50-$3.50-$5
Finger Waving from $1.50
Correct Windblown Bob
"Victoria's complete Beauty Service of highest quality"
Suite 104 Woolworth Bldg.
Entrance next Cathcart's Shoe Store
Established 13 years. Not connected with school in same building

MUNDAY'S
Sole Agents for Vitality's Famous Corrective Shoes for Women
Sizes 3 to 11. Width AAA to EEE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

IF for any reason you are not satisfied with your present MILK supply, try
CITY DAIRY
All our milk products are pasteurized
TELEPHONE 87647

DARK PRINT DRESSES
Will Carry You Through to Spring
They fill an important place in every wardrobe. Dark enough to wear now, bright enough when Spring comes around. A smart selection now showing at
$10.95
Dresses, Second Floor
Hudson's Bay Company.

RED & WHITE CHAIN STORES
Preference given to Made-in-Canada goods. Operated cooperatively, Sponsored and operated in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office
WINNIPEG, CANADA

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK IS
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Co., Ltd.
Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family

Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22815

Visitors to Winnipeg are cordially invited to inspect our fine stock of English Bone China—Minton—Coalport
Josiah Wedgwood
SOLE AGENTS IN MANITOBA FOR "SPODE" China
BIRKS DINGWALL
Limited
Winnipeg's Oldest Family Jewellers

When in Need of BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings,
Reasonable Prices—Courteous Service

CHAS. A. DEMPSEY
Optometrist
908 Boyd Building
Telephone 22 145

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford
Phone 86 311

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
GARFIELD 2334

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Carlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 475—A driver will call

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
61-63 KING STREET EAST
F. L. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2766

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '83
75 KING STREET, EAST

LONDON

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION
EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, LUCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGILL.

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit the store during our BIG MID WINTER FURNITURE SALE. There are extra values in all types of Furniture.
THIRD FLOOR

CUMMING
The Clothier
184 Richmond Street, London, Ontario
Better Clothing for Men at Lower Prices
Also Stores at Stratford and Galt

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the Furniture House of Western Ontario.
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
30 employees. Modern equipment. 8 trained mechanics. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1648

FEARNLEY'S "ONE CALL" MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits
Vegetables
879 WATERLOO ST. AT OXFORD
WE DELIVER Met. 3460-3465

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec.
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD.

IDEAL BAKERY
Quality Bread, Buns, Rolls, Pies, Cakes, etc.
Our drivers deliver gladly. Your phone order appreciated.
W. HEMPHILL, Mgr.
235 Grand Ave. Met. 2795-W Met. 2795-J

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

CARTER'S AWNINGS
MET 164 and 96 KING ST.

Bargain BAG O' WASH
Costs Little—Saves Much
Forest City LAUNDRY-CLEANERS
Met. 881
E. R. JARMAIN
LONDON

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES
Limited
Footwear Needs for All the Family
Men's—Women's—Children's
Met. 2236

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
120 DUNDAS ST.

WILLIAM MARTIN
It is not what you pay but what you get
ANTHRACITE—COKE
BITUMINOUS—FUEL OIL
247 Richmond St.

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

DEVLINS
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

Phone Q. 3600
B. G. Crabtree Ltd.
GROCERS
233 ELGIN STREET OTTAWA
Foreign and Domestic Table Delicacies

McIntosh & Watts
The China Hall
245-247 Bank St. Near Lisgar
Phone 4049 Queen

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 — Limited
Ottawa — Q 500

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

"There is only one way of removing all soot and dirt, that is by having your furnace cleaned with our Electric Vacuum Machine"
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
QUEEN 6800 — 234 BANK STREET

TORONTO

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

W. H. SALT
Butcher and Grocer
872 Kingston Road
Ph. Howard 2283

Miss Puritan says:— Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 6171
PURITAN LAUNDRESS & DRYCLEANING SERVICE
592 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Ellen Bradley's Grill
7 Adelaide St. E.
Wholesome, Well-Cooked Food
Table Service in the Green Room

Phone Ki 1375 — W. J. Gerring — Nights Mo 2225
CARPENTER and CONTRACTOR
133 HURON STREET
Alterations and General Repairs to home, office or factory. Sunrooms built. Verandahs, Cupboards, Radiator Covers, Hardwood Floors, Storm Sash, Office Partitions, Garages, Bookcases, Panelling, Shingling, Fly Screens.
Successor to THOS. PAINTER & SON
Established Over 45 Years

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
El. 7207 — TORONTO — Ly. 7764
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS — PRINTERS
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LONDON—Lady offers pleasant room, small remuneration, exchange for services of lady tutor for son; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-3962, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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LONDON—Wanted, small, inexpensive flat, or share home; central; state terms; to: Box M-399, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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World Vista by Short Waves

A table of the principal short-wave stations of the world is presented on the first Monday of each month.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
RV15	Khabarovsk, U. S. S. R.	70.65	4.24	1-8 a. m.
HC2ET	Guayaquil, Ecuador	65.22	4.60	9:15-11 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
HAT	Budapest, Hungary	55.56	5.40	8-9 p. m. Sundays.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	9-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
TIXGP3	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7-10 p. m. irregularly.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.93	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	50.42	5.95	Approx. 7:30-10:30 p. m.
CTIAA	Lisbon, Portugal	50.20	5.98	Mon., Wed., Fri., 4:30-7 p. m.
RV59	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	50.00	6.00	2-6 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico City, Mexico	49.99	6.00	5 p. m.-midnight.
COC	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	9:30 a. m.-12:30; 4-7 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	Noon-4:30 p. m.; 5-30-10:30 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.82	6.02	8-10:30 p. m.
YV6RV	Valencia, Venezuela	49.75	6.03	4:30-9 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	5-7 Sun.; 7:30-9 Tues. and Thurs.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6-10 p. m.
GSA	Daventry, England	49.59	6.05	10:45 a. m.-12:45; 4:30-8 p. m.
VQ7LO	Nairobi, Kenya Colony	49.50	6.06	11 a. m.-2 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10 p. m.-2 a. m.
ZHJ	Penang, Straits Settlements	49.40	6.08	8-10 a. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	49.30	6.09	Mon., Wed., Fri., 6-7:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Illinois	49.34	6.08	Irregularly in evenings.
VE9GW	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.2[illegible]	6.09	Mon., Tues., Wed., 3-12 p. m.; Thurs., Fri., Sat., 7 a. m.-12 p. m.; Sun., 1-9 p. m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.20	6.10	3:30 a. m.-4 p. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 5 p.m.-1 a.m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sun., 4-9:30 p. m.; 11 p. m. to 2 a. m.
HJ4ABL	Manizales, Colombia	49.15	6.10	6-7 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	8:30-11:30 a. m.; 5-10 p. m.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	49.10	6.11	5-10 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	6-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	4:30 p. m.-1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	8-11 p. m.
CSL	Lisbon, Portugal	48.85	6.14	1-7 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABF	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7-11 p. m., irregularly.
JZG	Nagasaki, Japan	47.39	6.35	Irregularly, 5-7:40 a. m.
HJ1ABB	Barranquilla, Colombia	46.51	6.45	5:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Columbia	46.30	6.48	7-10 p. m.
PRADO	Riobamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9-11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m. Sun.; 9:15-11:15 p. m., Tuesdays.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
JVT	Nagasaki, Japan	44.44	6.75	Irregularly, 1-7:40 a. m.
HJ4ABB	Manizales, Colombia	42.00	7.14	4-6 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	40.55	7.40	8-11 p. m.
HC2JSB	Guayaquil, Ecuador	38.40	7.70	9-11 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.47	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
COH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	10-11 a. m.; 5-6 and 8-9 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	5:30-6:20 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	1-5:45 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	Wed., 5-6:30 a. m.; Sat., 5-7 a. m.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	6:30-11 p. m.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	5:15-10:30 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	8-11:30 a. m.; 5:15-9:15 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Wed., Sat., 11 a. m.-12:30 p. m.
W1XAZ	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	7 a. m.-1 a. m. next day.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	4-8 a. m. except Sundays.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., 12-2; 4:30-8:30; 9:30-11:30 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Sats., 5:30-6:15 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.25	9.59	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4:30-7 p.m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	30.67	9.78	Daily 2:30-5 p. m.; Mon., Wed., Fri., 7:45-9:15 p. m.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:15-7 p. m.; Sat.; 1-3 p. m.
JVM	Nagasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	Irregular, 1-7:40 a. m.
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	8-11 p. m.; 11:30-midnight.
—	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.60	11.72	7-10 p. m.; 11-midnight.
PHI	Huizen, Holland	25.57	11.73	7-9 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	Noon-4:30 p. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	25.36	11.83	3-5 p. m.
GSE	Daventry, England	25.28	11.86	6-10:45 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	4:30-10 p. m.
—	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.23	11.90	11:15 a. m.-2:15 p. m.; 3-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sundays, 6-7 and 10-11 a. m.
GSF	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	6-9 a. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.73	15.20	3:45-7:15 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	7 a. m.-4 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Sundays, 8:40-11:40 a. m.
—	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.25	7-11 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	11 a. m.-1 p. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	2:30-3:30 p. m.
HAS	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 8-9 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9-10 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	13.93	21.54	7 a. m.-2 p. m.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Bedfordshire

Bedford (First Church): Corn Exchange, 8 p. m., March 22.

Derbyshire

Buxton: Opera House, 3 p. m., March 17.

Lancashire

Blackburn (First Church): The Assembly Hall, Northgate, 8 p. m., March 19.
Blackpool: The Grand Theater or H. M. Opera House, 3 p. m., March 20.
Eccles: Town Hall, 8 p. m., March 21.
Liverpool (First Church): Great George Street Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 18.

Germany

Altona: Hotel Kaiserhof, Grosser Saal, 8 p. m., March 28. In German.
Landsberg (Warthe): Konzerthaus Weingberg, Gladowstrasse, 8 p. m., March 29. In German.

United States

Arkansas

Fayetteville: First Christian Church, 220 North College Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15. (Note change of place.)
Little Rock (First Church): Senior High School Auditorium, Fourteenth and Park Avenue, 3:30 p. m., March 10.

California

Alhambra: Alhambra High School Auditorium, Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.
Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., March 12.
Burbank: Woman's Club House, Seventh and Olive Avenues, 8 p. m., March 11.
Chula Vista: Chula Vista Union Grammar School, 8 p. m., March 12.
Los Angeles (Second Church): Church Edifice, 948 West Adams Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 11.
Los Angeles (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, 8 p. m., March 11.
Los Angeles (Twenty-third Church): Church Edifice, 159 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, 3 p. m., March 10.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue at Olympic Boulevard, 8 p. m., March 12.
Marysville: Junior College Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Monrovia: Monrovia-Arcadia-Duarte High School Auditorium, West Colorado at Madison Avenue, 3 p. m., March 10.
Montebello: Montebello High School Auditorium, Whittier Boulevard and Maple Avenue, 8 p. m., March 10.
Napa: High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., March 10.
Ontario: Junior College Auditorium, 1245 North Euclid Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.
Oroville: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., March 15.
Pomona: Pomona Fox Theater, Garey at Third Street, 12 m., March 13.
Roseville: Masonic Temple, Vernon Street, 8 p. m., March 14.
San Francisco (Churches of Christ, Scientist): Civic Auditorium, Grove and Larkin Streets, 8 p. m., March 15.
Santa Maria: Santa Maria Union High School, 8 p. m., March 1.
Santa Paula: Universalist Church, 3 p. m., March 10.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth and Mapleton Streets, 8 p. m., March 14.
Denver (joint lecture): The Paramount Theater, 12:10 p. m., March 14 and 15.

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 8. Radiocast Station WOL, 1310 kilocycles.

Florida

Gainesville: American Legion Hall, 8 p. m., March 12.
Hollywood: Hollywood Central School, Monroe Street and Federal Highway, 8 p. m., March 11.
Pensacola: Pensacola High School, 8 p. m., March 15.
Sanford: Mayfair Hotel, 3 p. m., March 10.

Illinois

Bloomington: Bloomington High School, 510 East Washington Street, 8 p. m., March 10.
Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.
Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Assembly Hall, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Glencoe: Church Edifice, 230 Beach Road, 8 p. m., March 11.
Peoria (First Church): Church Edifice, 1001 Hamilton Boulevard, 3 p. m., March 10.
Springfield: Centennial Building, 8 p. m., March 14.
Wilmette: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.

Indiana

Brazil: Senior High School, 3 p. m., March 10.

Kansas

Iola: Church Edifice, East and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 12.
Lawrence (Second Church): First Congregational Church, 925 Vermont Street, 3 p. m., March 10.

Kentucky

Paducah: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Broadway, 8 p. m., March 12. Radiocast Station WPAD, 1400 kilocycles.

Louisiana

New Orleans (First Church): Jerusalem Temple, 1137 St. Charles Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14. Radiocast Station WBNO, 1200 kilocycles.

Michigan

Ann Arbor: Masonic Temple, South Fourth Avenue, 8 p. m., March 14.

Missouri

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., March 15.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., March 11.

New Jersey

Dumont: Dumont High School, New Milford Avenue, 3:15 p. m., March 10.
Maplewood: Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., March 10.

New York

Jackson Heights: Sunday School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
Mt. Vernon: Westchester Woman's Club, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., March 11.
New York (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., March 12.

Ohio

Cincinnati (First Church): Taft Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 15.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., March 11.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Lake Avenue at West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., March 12.
Cleveland (auspices Churches of Greater Cleveland): Music Hall, Cleveland Public Auditorium, St. Clair Avenue at East Sixth Street, 12:10 p. m., March 13.
Dover: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 12.

Oregon

Roseburg: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., March 11.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: Allentown High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., March 11.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., March 15.
Philadelphia (auspices First Church, Elkins Park): Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and City Line, 3:30 p. m., March 10.
Washington: Young Women's Christian Association Auditorium, 3 p. m., March 10.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Goodwyn Institute, Madison and Third, 8 p. m., March 11.

Washington

Centralia: High School Auditorium, Pear Street, between Rock and Iron Streets, 8 p. m., March 12.
Kirkland: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., March 14.
Seattle (First Church): Church Edifice, Sixteenth Avenue at East Denny Way, 8 p. m., March 15. Radiocast Station KJR, 970 kilocycles.

West Virginia

Charleston: Charleston High School Auditorium, Washington Street, 8:15 p. m., March 14.
Huntington: Marshall College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., March 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, March 10

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc, W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cedar Lamps

MR. P——, who is handy with tools, went up into the foothills near his home and cut off the lower branches of old cedar trees. He carefully selected the old gnarled limbs that contained both the living and dead wood.

His only tools were saw, hammer, chisel, brace and bit, and a heavy rasp. With these he cut away the bark, scraped and polished the wood until the living white wood contrasted beautifully with the rich brown of the dead. A thin coat of shellac helped to bring out the graining and to intensify the colors. He then supplied a lamp shade and wired it—and an odd lamp was complete. Friends were struck by the rustic beauty of the lamp, and gave him their orders. Thus his trade started.

During the summer, tourists carried his "Rocky Mountain

Mabel A. Hoyt, Fort Collins, Colo.

The Lamp Workshop.

Cedar Lamps" into many states, thus spreading their fame, so that the holiday season brought him many orders. No two lamps are alike, the more peculiar shapes having the best sale (from $5 to $15 each). Mabel A. H.

Brevities

Humorist: "There is no more depressing sight than an empty grate," says a writer. If there were, our railway company would doubtless have had it in their waiting-rooms long ago.

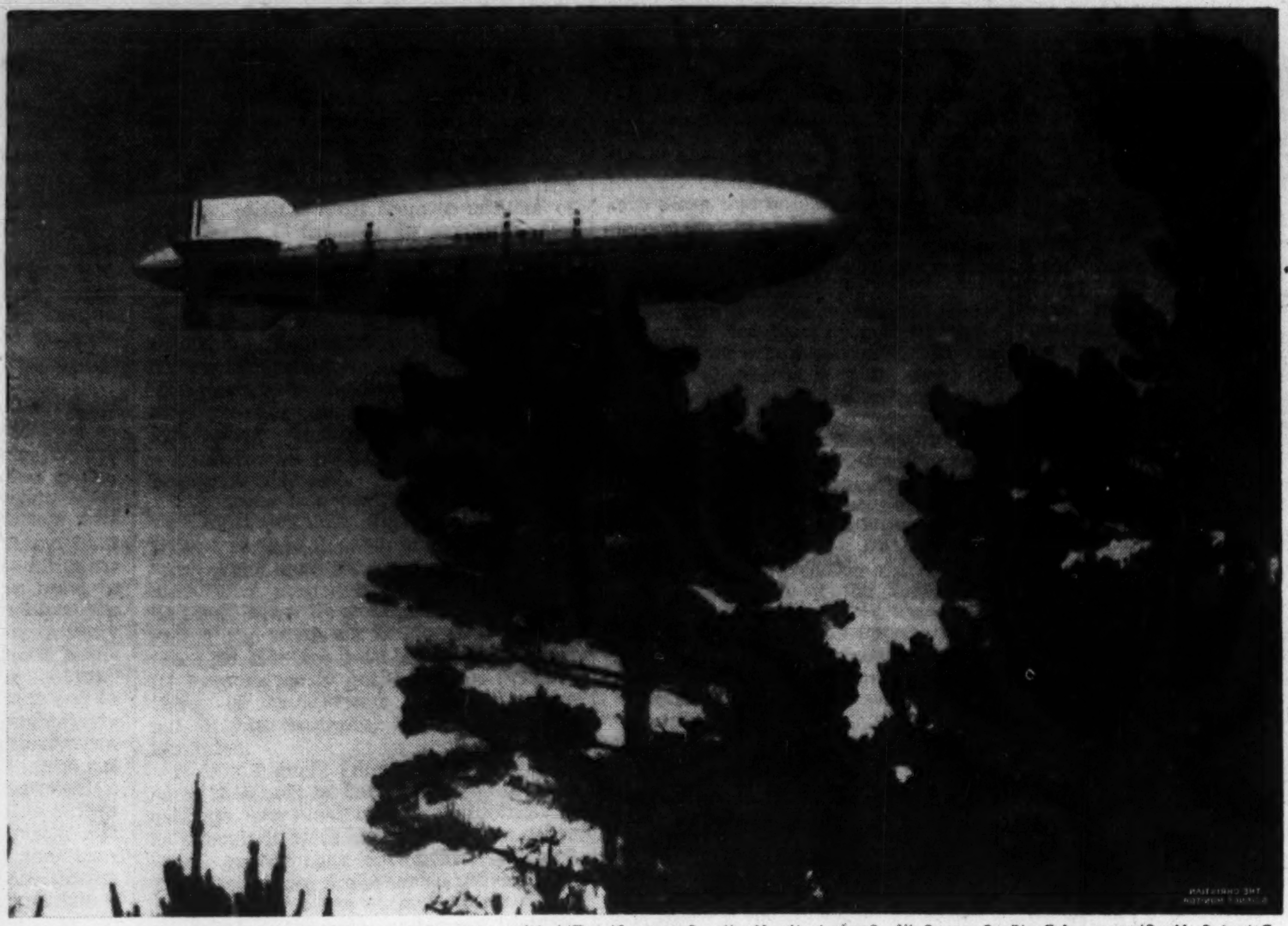
Gold Leaflet: The following slogan hangs above the door of the Alden Sign Company, Denver, Colo.: "Progress involves risk—You can't steal second with one foot on first."

Daily Oklahoman: Cowboy songs are popular again, and almost everybody sings them except cowboys.

Punch: A bishop has said that among those enterprises which depend for success on implicit faith are love and democracy. And, it should be added, hash.

Daily Features

Headed for the Sea



Robert C. MacChesney, of Pacific Grove, Calif., Sends to the Monitor Camera Club This View of the Macon as It Passed Over Pacific Grove and Headed for That Vicinity Where It Plunged Into the Sea. It Is, Perhaps, the Last Photograph of the Beautiful Craft.

In Lighter Vein

Hint to Tourists

Billy Rose has invented a new tourist protector for the guileless who want to walk Paris streets unmolested.

Each time Rose hit the boulevards the first day he was here he was accosted every three feet by a gent whispering "Guide, sir? Would you like to see the sights?"

So Rose went to the nearest bakery and bought a three-foot loaf of bread. He always left the Ritz holding the bread under his arm.

They think he's a Frenchman and let him alone.—*Paris Dispatch in Variety.*

Collar Episode

It was a fairly busy time in the outfitting department when a little boy entered and, approaching the counter, asked the clerk for "a soft man's collar."

The clerk smiled and the customers laughed.

Pointing to his own collar, which happened to be a soft one, the clerk said, "You mean one like this, sonny?"

"No," replied the boy, "I want a clean one."—*A. C. C. O. Press.*

Readers

"Ah, yes," murmured the poet, "things are getting better with me. Twice as many people read my poems now."

"What!" exclaimed a friend. "You got married and never told me?"

What's in a Name

The Cockney child had just started school.

"Wot's yer nime?" a classmate asked.

"Fred."

"That ain't a nime—that's wot yer muvver sews yer pants wiv!"—*Sidney Mail.*

Missed Something

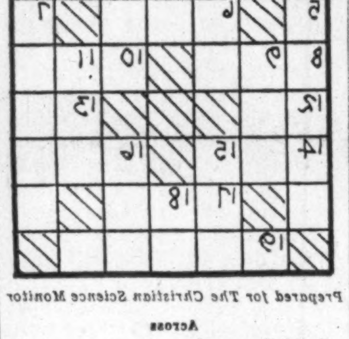
Boss (to office boy, who is half an hour late): "You should have been in here at eight o'clock."

Office Boy: "Why, what happened?"—*Pearson's.*

Quotation for Today

ALL knowledge is lost which ends in the knowing; for every truth we know is a candle given us to work by.—RUSKIN.

Crossword Puzzle No. 67



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Of the morning
6—Put on
8—Game at cards
10—Small barrel
12—Hypothetical force
13—Pronoun
14—To total
16—Heavenly body
17—Fear
19—Agreeable to the sense of taste

Down

2—Trouble
3—Preposition
4—Writing fluid
5—Loose outer garment
7—Deputy
9—Unusual
11—Bird
15—Bird
16—Perceive
18—Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Daily Anecdote

Stilpo's Riches

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days, when safes play so important a part in the protection of property, a story of Stilpo, the philosopher, which has survived since 300 B. C., has particular charm.

Demetrius, who was known as the "Taker of Cities," had entered Megara with his army. The soldiers had pillaged the property of the inhabitants, when Demetrius recollected that Stilpo, who sought only quiet and retirement that he might pursue his studies, was among the residents. Demetrius sent for him and when he appeared the conqueror asked if he had lost anything during the pillage.

The philosopher shook his head. "No," he said, "my property is safe, for it exists only in my mind."

What They Say

Religious Socialization

"The modern socialization of religion is not without its dangers. Preoccupation with the social message and social tasks may bring about the loss of that spiritual insight which alone equips them with authority."—*Dr. Raymond Calkins.*

If at First—

"It is by trying many roads that we eventually find the right one."—*Albert Einstein.*

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Sarah

SARAI was given the lofty name of "Sarah" (literally "princess") when Abraham received from God the promise that she would be the mother of Isaac, despite her ninety years (Gen. 17:15-17), just as, previously, her husband's name had been changed from "Abram" to "Abraham" (which, by its sound suggests a Hebrew phrase meaning "father of a multitude," cf. Gen. 17:5).

As far as is known, the original name "Sarai" has no special significance, though "Abram" is taken to mean "exalted father."

Like her husband, Sarah appears to have been born at the Chaldean town of Ur, near the Euphrates (Gen. 12:28f.); but the only Biblical reference to her parentage is to be found in Abraham's statement to Abimelech that she was his half-sister: "the daughter of my father (i. e. of Terah) but not the daughter of my mother" (Gen. 20:12).

For the Scrapbook

To the Eye of a Miser a Guinea is more beautiful than the Sun, and a bag worn with the use of Money has more beautiful proportions than a Vine filled with Grapes. The tree which moves some to tears of joy is in the eyes of others only a Green thing which gets in the way. . . . As a man is, so he sees. As the Eye is formed such are its Powers.—Blake.

Neither a borrower nor a lender be;
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.
—*Shakespeare.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellesley, Mass.

WHILE driving along the well-known turnpike between Boston and Worcester, where the cars travel at high speed, the writer observed an object a short distance ahead in the road. As the animal did not seem to be aware of the approach, the writer slowed down and then came to a stop.

It was noticed at once that a dog was standing in the center of the road, making it difficult for cars to pass. It was only a second, however, when two small girls, pushing their doll carriages, crossed the traffic lane to the safety zone in the middle of the highway, and there they waited.

The writer considered that this was probably accidental and assumed that the dog was but waiting for these small children so that it might walk beside them. The dog did not wait when it reached the safety zone, however, but proceeded to the center of the highway on the other side, and stopped as intentionally as it had previously done.

The youngsters, waiting for the cars to stop, stepped from the safety zone, and proceeded to the other side of the street while the cars waited for the dog to change its position.

Truly it has been said that a dog is one of man's most faithful friends.

A Word a Day

That Formula for Oyster Stew

SOME days ago, the Feature Editor, by way of submitting his credentials for speaking approvingly of the English spoken in the kitchen, said in the Word a Day, with characteristic reticence, that he had spent time enough in kitchens to develop "the world's greatest formula for oyster stew."

From the number and urgency of the letters received, we should judge that the situation with regard to oyster stew has been deplorable; and the following facts are gladly shared in the hope of helping the oyster industry turn the corner.

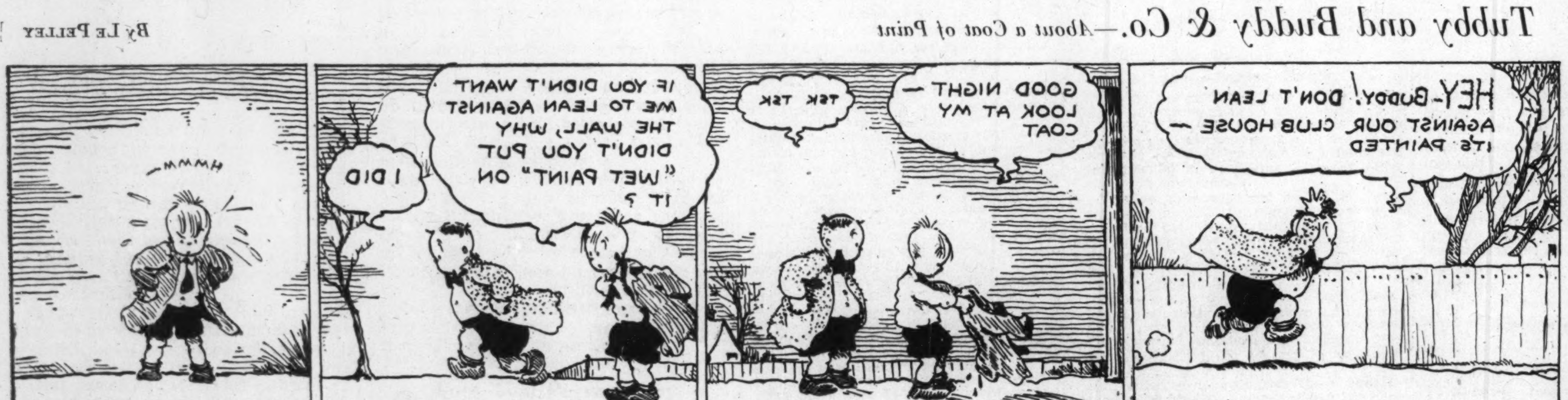
We have always contended, let it be said at the outset, that oyster stew had the germ of a grand idea, but that nothing much had ever been done about it. The trouble, since time immemorial, had lain in the superstition that since the milk couldn't be boiled, the oysters, which were to impart the necessary flavor and substance, could not be cooked through; and mankind had been obliged to eat, and try to like, spoonfuls of warm milk in which one would occasionally encounter a flabby, thoroughly uncooked, cool oyster.

But if the milk couldn't be boiled, how were the oysters to be cooked? Ah! Why not cook the oysters first? We were, in the great wisdom of the War Department, the officer in the American Army farthest removed from hostilities—at Port Angeles, Wash. And there was plenty of time for experiments. Our tests led us to use a deep skillet. Into this we put a generous quarter pound of butter, and then we proceeded to sauté a pint of oysters. It was a never-to-be-forgotten sight to see oysters designed for a stew actually cooking—their edges twisting into delightful curls! Then, after seasoning adequately with salt and pepper, we turned a quart of milk into the simmering mass, and brought it all to a boil.

The oysters were cooked, a new and richer flavor was imparted to the stew, and the world got an answer to its most serious culinary problem.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—About a Coat of Paint

By Le Pelley



The Adventures of Waddles—The Spanish Main

By The Hagers